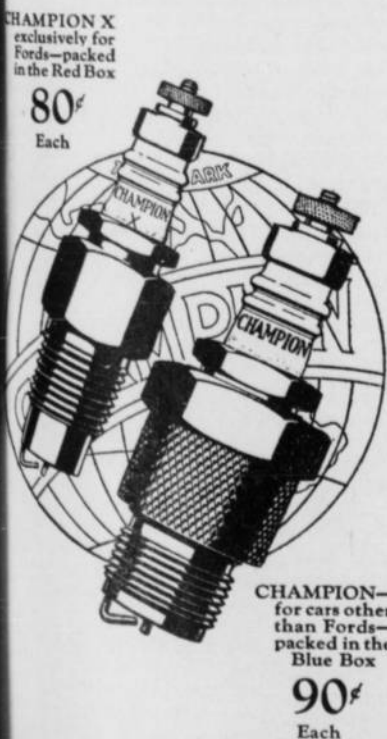


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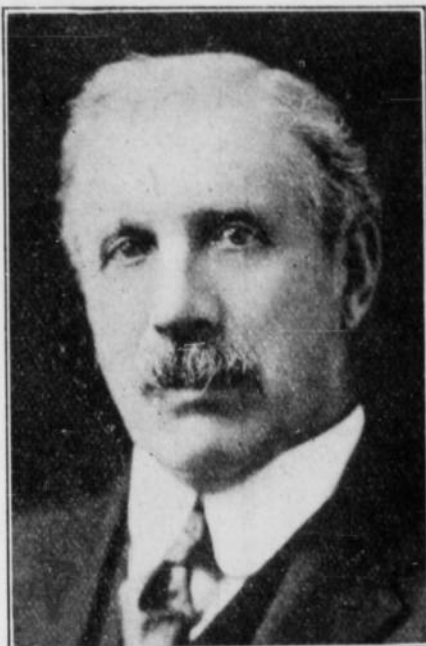
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Forke Issues Denial

Explodes vicious political charges in signed statement

ON Tuesday, July 6, when Robert Forke, M.P., house leader of the Progressive group in the last parliament, reached Winnipeg, on his way home from Ottawa, he was shown copies of the Winnipeg Tribune, Montreal Gazette and other papers of July 3, in which appeared a sensational story charging that Mr. Forke and the Progressives had double-crossed Lord Byng, the governor-general. In brief the story declared that before calling upon Hon. Arthur Meighen to form a government, Lord Byng called Mr. Forke into conference and received from him definite assurance, backed by a resolution of the Progressive caucus, that the Progressives would support the Meighen government to complete the parliamentary program. After having seen this weird story Mr. Forke issues the following statement on July 7:



Robert Forke

Mr. Forke's Statement

"Publicity has been given in the Montreal Gazette, the Winnipeg Tribune, the Edmonton Journal, and, doubtless, in other papers of Saturday, July 3, to statements that I was authorized by the Progressive caucus to give, and actually did give, assurances to His Excellency the Governor-General, that the group would co-operate with the new Meighen government to complete the work of the session, and that these assurances were afterwards disregarded.

"The inference drawn from these statements is one that concerns my personal honor, as well as the honor of the Progressive members of parliament. I therefore desire to give the most emphatic denial to the story circulated. I was not asked for any assurances either by the governor-general or by Mr. Meighen, nor did I give any assurances of Progressive support of the new Meighen government to the governor-general or to Mr. Meighen before the latter was sworn in. After

Mr. Meighen had actually accepted office such assurances could not be required and were not asked for.

Resolution After Meighen Sworn

"A resolution was passed at a private meeting of the Progressive members held on Tuesday, June 29, after Mr. Meighen was sworn in as prime minister, embodying for the guidance of myself our intentions towards the new government. These were dictated by our anxiety to complete the work of the parliamentary session and to preserve the results of our labors during those four months, if that were constitutionally possible. His Excellency the governor-general acted, after 11 a.m. on Tuesday, June 29, upon the advice of his prime minister; he could not properly seek or accept the advice of any other person, and, so far as I am aware, did not do so.

"The vote of want of confidence in the acting ministers, moved by Hon. J. A. Robb, on Thursday, declaring their conduct of the business of parliament unconstitutional, was not contemplated when the Progressives considered, on Tuesday, their future course of action in parliament. When it did come up the arguments advanced in its support were overwhelming, in the opinion of nearly all the Progressive members, and a vote in favor of the prime minister's proposed expedient for the completion of the work of the session would, in their view, have been entirely unjustified and wrong.

"The responsibility for any misapprehension entertained by His Excellency the Governor-General as to what would be the attitude of myself and other Progressive members towards the new prime minister and his 'shadow' ministry, must rest upon Mr. Meighen along with the responsibility for the dissolution of parliament before the fruits of its labors in the past session were garnered.

"(Signed) ROBERT FORKE.
"Winnipeg, July 7, 1926."

Our Ottawa Letter

The story of the fall of two governments and dissolution of parliament

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8.—After six months of the most feverish activity ever seen on Parliament Hill, the seat of government is shrouded in the quiet which always follows the ending of a parliamentary session. But the quiet is ominous. The battle for political power which has been waged for many a week, through winter snows and summer heat, has merely shifted a little. In one or two government departments, those immediately controlled by active members of the ministry, and perhaps more especially in the big hotel and the fashionable club, the inevitable intrigue is going on between "the ins and the outs" of politics.

The last week of the long session was crammed with more incident than all the rest of it afforded. When the bells rang for its assembling, few of the citizens who thronged the corridors and clamored for admission to the big green chamber of Canada's House of

Commons, realized that a ministry which had successfully weathered the storms of nearly six months was doomed. The routine of the day began in the usual way. J. L. Brown, of Lisgar, had risen to move some formal motion arising out of his parliamentary duties. Mr. Speaker Lemieux made note of it in the usual way. Two men alone showed signs of restlessness. They were the old prime minister and the new. The old prime minister was Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, director of Canada's affairs for four and-a-half years. Because of certain things which had happened during the week-end it had been prophesied that he would have to give up his exalted position very soon. But nobody anticipated how soon. When Mr. Brown resumed his seat, and the dry monotony of the House began again, Premier King suddenly rose to his feet and asked the indulgence of the chair that he might speak out of his turn. When he gave as his reason for doing so the

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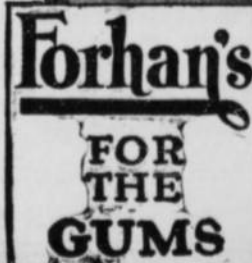
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fact that he had resigned the premiership, nobody contested his right.

The Customs Enquiry

The events which led up to Mr. King's relinquishment of office had been told at one time and another and in many different ways during the past week or so. They included a frontal attack by the then official opposition on the Mackenzie King government in general and the minister of customs in particular. The report of the customs probe, recorded already in this paper, was the base from which the opposition worked. Hon. Harry Stevens, the indefatigable accuser of the ministers of customs, past and present, had made one more of his fiery speeches on the strength of the customs probe report. He had concluded it with a motion which was practically a vote of non-confidence in the government. The Progressive group in the House, which has suffered many heart-burnings on



Hon. W. L. M. King

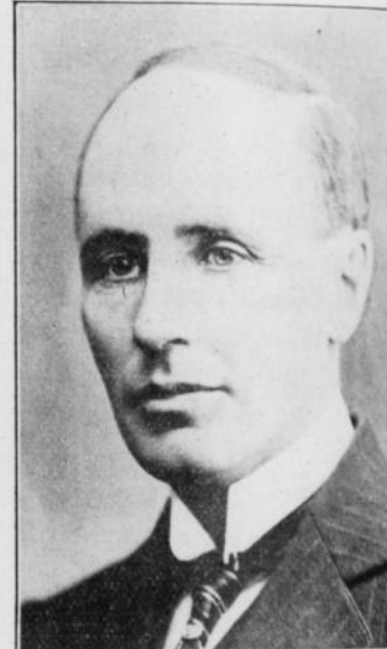
The Grain Growers' Guide

prime minister. It was one of the ironies of parliament that before the House again adjourned to bed another private member's motion, on a purely technical question, was defeated in the House by a majority of one. Because the new government associated itself with this motion, the same hair-splitters who might have interpreted previous votes as a defeat of the Mackenzie King government, hailed this as a defeat of the new Meighen government.

This vote also came late at night. A number of members were not in their seats. When the slate was written up only 191 of the 245 members had recorded a vote. There were a number of "pairs." A few of the Progressives were absent, some, like Speakman, because of illness, and others because of urgent business back home.

The Progressive Vote

The Progressives actually present in



Hon. Arthur Meighen

this subject, split almost evenly when it came to the vote, which meant the continued life of the Mackenzie King administration.

Some of the Progressives were absent. So were a few members from other sections of the House. The vote referred to took place on a Saturday morning, about dawn, and to some it was unexpected. The most dispassionate observer was inclined to think that a vote taken when the complete membership of the House was present might sustain the government by a majority of one or two. But this was merely conjecture. Mr. Mackenzie King apparently decided that on a question involving the honor of the ministry the merest margin of a victory was not enough.

A Dramatic Moment

And so he resigned. Rarely has a Canadian parliamentary assembly—and never the modern building which now houses it—ever seen such a dramatic minute as that in which Mackenzie King quietly informed the House that he had offered the governor-general his resignation because His Excellency had not seen fit to give him dissolution of parliament.

Mr. King had been rebuffed by parliament to the tune of one or two votes during the previous week. But the division on which these votes were taken came on motions advanced by private members, and were not, in the strict sense of the term, describable as government motions. Mr. King had apparently been willing to admit defeat in advance, and his request for dissolution of the House was based on the assumption that the next strongest party—the Conservatives—would not be able to get a vote of confidence in a house which had so continually voted against it.

The governor-general preferred to follow the procedure by which a government, having been defeated in parliament, would step down and make room for any reasonably strong party opposing it. And so Mr. Meighen, within 24 hours, replaced Mr. King as

the House were divided in their opinion on the vote before the House—which was, that because Arthur Meighen was the only member of the new cabinet actually sworn in, the acting ministers then attempting to put through the estimates for government expenditure were usurping office. A motion to this effect was put forward by Hon. J. A. Robb, who had a day or two previously been Liberal minister of finance. Of the Progressives, the following voted against the new Conservative administration: Beaubien, of Provencher, Manitoba; Bird, of Nelson, Man.; Brown, of Lisgar, Man.; Coote, of McLeod, Alta.; Evans, of Rosetown, Sask.; Fork, of Brandon, Man.; Gardiner, of Medicine Hat; Garland, of Bow River; Jellif, of Lethbridge; King, of North Huron; Miss Macphail, of Southeast Grey; Mr. Millar, of Qu'Appelle.

In addition to these, the Liberals carried with them in opposition to the new government, several Independents. These were Henri Bourassa, the Quebec Nationalist; A. A. Heaps, and J. S. Woodsworth, the Winnipeg Labor man; and A. W. Neill, of British Columbia.

Progressives who persisted in their opposition to Mackenzie King, and therefore voted with the new government were Messrs. Boutillier, of Vegreville; Fansher, of Last Mountain; Lucas, of Victoria, Alta.

Pandemonium Follows Vote

The result as before stated was that 96 voted in support of a private member's motion aimed to disqualify the little group of Conservatives who were acting ministers of the Meighen government, while 95 voted in support of the government. The situation was further complicated by the fact that Mr. Bird, of Nelson, got to his feet and announced that he had voted by mistake. He had previously "paired" with Mr. Kennedy, of Peace River, who was ill, but who would have voted against the Liberals had he been there. Mr. Speaker pointed out that "pairs" were a private arrangement between members and had no real weight in the official proceedings.

Turn over to Page 30

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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What the Customs Probe Revealed

The revival of the ancient industry of smuggling on a commercial scale

By J. A. STEVENSON

OUT of the prohibition laws grew the smuggling industry; out of the smuggling industry grew the customs scandals; out of the customs scandals grew a parliamentary crisis, and out of the parliamentary crisis comes a general election. Thus runs the sequence of events in a baffling drama of politics at Ottawa, of which only the earlier acts have been played and the finale cannot yet be predicted. But the purpose of this article is to analyze the customs scandals and their various ramifications.

Irrigating the Thirsty Ones

During the last 75 years smuggling as a regular industry on a commercial scale had virtually disappeared; the profits simply did not compensate for the risks which had to be run. However, on the North American continent the situation changed when there came into force in the United States and large areas of Canada sumptuary laws which strictly banned the sale of alcoholic liquors in any shape or form. But these laws were passed in face of the complete disapproval of powerful minorities who declined to regard them as having any moral sanction and persistently set themselves to flout them; in every "dry" area on this continent there are thousands of "wets", many of them people of deep purses, who were determined not to be deprived of their usual supplies of liquor, and were willing to pay higher prices than before for it. Here was a demand, and there were not lacking enterprising spirits who were ready to provide the supply. Smuggling took a fresh lease of life and was dignified by the new title of "bootlegging." For the revived industry the United States, now by far the richest country in the world, offered a gigantic market, promising enormous profits and the energies of thousands of individuals were soon diverted to it. Now smugglers must have some base of operations and the sea, while freely utilized, had many disadvantages, especially in winter. Obviously the land frontier offered easier facilities and when Quebec, the province of Canada lying nearest to the richest and most populous section of the United States, declined to establish prohibition, it made available a magnificent base of operations for the smugglers. There is no contention that smuggling and bootlegging was not rife in other provinces, but Quebec, which also contains the great ocean gateway of Canada, offered the best facilities for its development and it was soon flourishing there on an amazing scale. The Degeneration of a Department The Customs Department at Ottawa has for many years been one of the

weakest links in our administrative system; it has been be-devilled by political appointments and, while it contained many hard-working and capable officials, there was a regiment of them whose labors did not justify a high salary; as a result many customs officers, especially at the smaller ports of entry, were miserably paid, and when temptation presented itself to them, they fell easy victims.

It also happened that just at the time when the smuggling industry was beginning to attain great dimensions, there was appointed as minister in charge of the Customs Department, a veteran French-Canadian politician, now known as Senator Bureau. During his long career in the House of Commons, Jacques Bureau was by common consent one of its most popular figures; he was a very skilful politician, but his easy-going disposition, his joie de vivre and his perennial disposition to oblige friends made him the worst of administrators. It was simply not in him to be ruthless with anybody, and maintain strict discipline over subordinates, and it was quite beyond his power to take stern measures to cope with an industry which was only violating laws, regarded by himself as absurd and obnoxious, and which was bringing handsome profits to numbers of his beloved compatriots. The result was that at a time when the administration of the Customs Department should have been rigorously tightened up, it was actually relaxed and subordinate officials were allowed the widest latitude. So smuggling grew by leaps and bounds. Liquor moved in all sorts of guises from "wet" to "dry" areas without serious let or hindrance, and from its marketing to thirsty Americans, millions of dollars flowed into Canadian pockets. Day and night high-powered cars moved across the international frontier carrying sup-

plies of liquor which had been brought in from Europe, via Montreal, to American consignees, and dozens of motor boats plied on the inland waterways on similar errands. There were seizures and confiscations, but the risks were not great, for was not J. A. E. Bisailon, the chief preventive officer in Quebec, the kindly friend of all deserving smugglers? Not only did he connive at their operations, but he generously allowed them to use as a rendezvous a farm owned by himself near the international boundary. He was the trusted friend and boon companion of Senator Bureau, and, if any trouble arose, he was always ready with explanations which his chief willingly accepted at their face value.

A Protest From Uncle Sam

Naturally the smuggling of liquor from Canada soon attracted the attention of the authorities charged with prohibition enforcement in the United States, and they made representations to Ottawa, which were backed up by powerful papers like the Toronto Globe. The King government was forced to take action and an arrangement was entered into for close co-operation between the American and Canadian customs authorities to check smuggling across the international boundary. But the rules devised were more honored in the breach than in the observance; Canadian customs officials were instructed not to sign clearance papers for liquor cargoes billed to points in the United States, but they signed them by the dozen for shipments labelled Yokohama, Mexico City, and St. Pierre Miquelon, and when the consignments thus viced were subsequently encountered at the boundary heading straight for some thirsty American city like Detroit, objections to their further progress were rarely raised. It is now abundantly proven that there exist

scores of swift greyhounds of our inland waters which are capable of leaving a Canadian port at sundown with a cargo of liquor consigned to Havana or Vera Cruz, and being back at their berths next morning with their cargo safely delivered.

Whiskey, Dope and Stolen Autos

Montreal soon became known to seafaring folk as the port offering the best facilities for smuggling in the universe and the branch of the smuggling fraternity which deals in narcotic drugs, an even more profitable line than liquor, were soon making free use of its possibilities. An international gang of drug smugglers, whose European headquarters are at Basle and Antwerp, found almost unhindered entry for the supplies destined for their North American trade whose annual value ran into millions of dollars. Almost perfect arrangements, credited to the brain of one Keith Harrison Marshall, known as the "Drug King," existed at Montreal, for their unobstructed passage; each consignment of drugs invariably arrived in six containers labelled cocoa or mustard, and three of them, which were marked with an almost indiscernible blue cross, were invariably opened by the vigilant customs officials, and by the genuineness of their contents sufficed to secure unchallenged entry for the other three which contained the precious "dope." The Mounted Police were able to seize one consignment, but they also secured evidence that scores of others had passed unmolested. Hundreds of stolen automobiles were also smuggled into Canada from the U.S. and disposed of here by the help of customs officers.

Now so long as the smugglers confined their energies to alcoholic liquor, motors and narcotic drugs, the public as well as the customs officials acquiesced in the situation, and isolated protests from religious and other re-

forming bodies fell upon deaf ears. In some quarters indeed the smugglers were regarded as admirable contributors to the national prosperity, and James Cooper, of Windsor, a mighty potentate in the liquor business, voiced this view when he declared to the special committee at Ottawa, "It was not love we were working for. We were after dollars and cents, good American money, and God knows we need it." But the smugglers soon discovered that return cargoes of highly dutiable goods like silks, laces, Turn to Page 27



The Shot Hit the Mark but the Reaction was Terrific

Row Crop Method vs. Summerfallow



Corn variety tests on the University of Saskatchewan Experimental Farm

THE practice of growing small grains in rows permitting of summer intertillage—for which idea the West is indebted to Prof. Manley Champlin, of Saskatchewan University—has now been tried out by experimental farms and interested farmers for a number of years. It is the purpose of this article to analyze the results obtained to date, to try to forecast the extent to which the system will become common practice in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to make, if possible, a few suggestions for the modification of the plan to avoid some of the obstacles and difficulties which have been discovered.

In theory the system has many advantages, and yet its spread has been less speedy than I—an admitted enthusiast—had expected. What is the central idea of it which is so captivating? One must understand it thoroughly before he can appreciate it, and, I also think, appreciate it before he can get the best results from it.

Prof. Champlin, who knows more about the plan than any other man, has specially contributed the following account of the origin of the idea:

"In the midsummer of 1911, Prof. A. Kol, from the Russian Department of Agriculture, visited the Highmore Experimental Farm, near the centre of South Dakota, where I was conducting the plant-breeding work at that time. The most serious drought that South Dakota has any memory of, occurred that year. A long period in the summer was absolutely rainless, with almost continuous scorching hot winds. All the ordinary grain crops, wheat, barley, oats, emmer, spring rye, millet and proso, withered up and died. The only green spots in the whole field were the many short nursery rows, where small quantities of various sorts were being tested. These, for that purpose, had been sown 18 inches apart, and had been continuously cultivated with the hand garden cultivator.

"Prof. Kol, observing this result, commented that in parts of Russia all the wheat was treated in that manner, the women cultivating between the rows with hoes. Being unused to American ways, he wanted to know why we in South Dakota did not do so also. I replied that the only way in which American farmers could be persuaded to do anything was to find a method by which it could be done by horses and machinery."

Shaping Theory to Practice

Prof. Champlin, thus inspired, set to work to devise such a method. He, in common with all experimenters, had observed that the plants in the outside two rows of the trial plots were always taller and greener than the plants farther in, especially in dry seasons. Since the benefit of increased moisture and fertility from the cultivated land could penetrate so far, his first thought was that as many as four rows could be grouped together for every space. This might be the best way, even now, if the land were to be cultivated by the one-horse potato cultivator. But it made too wide a row to be straddled by the two-horse riding corn-cultivator, the only implement at all satisfactory to a farmer used to extensive methods;

Comparative results obtained by Experimental Farms and also by individual farmers

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

the number of rows had to be lessened to two or three.

The following year, 1912, Prof. Champlin initiated experiments to determine the usefulness of the plan. The experiments included double and triple rows of wheat, oats, barley, millet and proso. The second year flax was added. All the spring grains except flax responded very well to the cultivation. Oats and barley responded better than wheat. Millet and proso were also good.

Initiative of a Prairie Farmer

In 1920, one Saskatchewan farmer, James H. Bridge, of Prongue, reading of these experiments in the Dakota Farmer, tried it out with good results.

In 1921, Prof. Champlin was put in charge of the field husbandry department of the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon, and commenced experiments to determine how this plan would succeed under Saskatchewan conditions.

In its origin in the south, the idea had evidently arisen as a means of obtaining insurance against extreme drought, or in other cases, as a substitute for corn in districts where corn had not then become a popularly successful crop. In the north such extreme drought is a little less likely to occur, the idea became a substitute for the expensive and wasteful summerfallow. In the south, corn occupies the place which Saskatchewan farmers give to the summerfallow, but corn does not produce grain reliably in the north, and the utilization as feed of the abundance of forage which would be produced if all the fallow lands were sown to corn, is, of course, impossible. The introduction of the row-crop is a genuine and noteworthy attempt to solve, in a strikingly new and promising way, the farm rotation problem for the West.

At a meeting of the Western Canadian Society of Agronomy, in Winnipeg, December, 1921, at which the superintendents of the western experimental stations and the field husbandmen of the universities were present, the new scheme was brought up. All agreed to inaugurate experiments as nearly uniform as local conditions would permit. The same experiment, then, was started in 1922, at Brandon, Manitoba, and at Indian Head, Rosthern, Swift Current and Scott, Saskatchewan. Also co-operative experiments by farmers were started by the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association.

The information which has been obtained as a result of all these trials, is now available, and I shall try to summarize them. In order to reduce the

report to as small a space as possible, I shall give only the figures for oats in triple rows. The triple rows, all things considered, seem to be more practicable than the double rows. Oats is a better crop to alternate with wheat, than wheat again, or barley, for it is different enough from wheat to be free of the wheat diseases, and thus will give the soil a better chance to become cleared of the root diseases of wheat.

At Saskatoon, in 1921, oats in triple rows yielded 63.9 bushels. In 1922, 56.2 bushels, and in 1923, 94.7 bushels. These would be eminently satisfactory yields for full-stand oats, proving that the roots of oats are able to reach out into the space between the rows and utilize all the land nearly as well as if full sown.

At Brandon, in 1922, the yield was 87 bushels, and in 1923, 78.3 bushels. At Rosthern, in 1922, 53 bushels were obtained, and in 1923, 32 bushels. At Scott, the corresponding figures are 26.6 bushels and 75 bushels, and at Swift Current, 58.8 and 53.2 bushels.

The biggest advantage in growing triple-rowed oats instead of fallowing is that the above yields are nearly clear gain, a gain reduced only by the expense of seeding and harvesting the row crop, and by the difference between the yields of wheat the following year on row-crop land and on fallow. We shall now see what this difference is. Table I expresses it more concisely than a written-out explanation.

The reduction—where there is a reduction—is not so great as to come near counterbalancing the gain of the year before. After all, what we are mainly interested in is the profits. The total cash received over the two years by the two different methods of rotation, is best found by assigning arbitrary values to the oats and wheat received, such values to remain the same in every case. Table II gives the result.

This comparison is eminently satisfactory to the newer method. But it was obtained on government farms. We should also hear what practical Saskatchewan farmers have to say about it.

Some Farmers Testify

F. Grimes, of Sutherland, reports a yield of 21 bushels after a row crop of oats, and 20 on fallow. He had less soil drifting after the oats, and no trouble with weeds and volunteer grain.

L. J. Meek, of Archie, reports a yield of 28 bushels on land that had grown a crop of cultivated oats, as compared with 25 on fallow.

Stanley Wood, of Davidson, who has used the system ever since its inception in 1922, says: "We are satisfied with the fallow substitute system, and are hopeful of yet controlling volunteer grain in the following crops." (The latter remark was made because he had a 2 per cent. dockage on account of oats growing in the next year's wheat crop).

C. Washington Foreman, of Mazonod, says: "On account of nearly two months drought, rowed crops (he is referring to crops following rowed crops) suffered more than plain summerfallow, though I got better stand on row crops, was firmer soil, packed better."

Mr. Crofford, of Delisle, who reports a yield of 30 bushels after both the rowed crops and the fallow, says: "We grow practically all our oats this way."

W. Nesbitt, of Kerrobert, remarks: "Pig weed in rows. I would grow feed this way if I could keep weeds out."

Mr. Bergsteinson, of Alameda, reports: "The yield was almost as good as on fallow land, but weeds are hard to combat in the row crop. My crop of wheat after oats in rows was the only No. 1 Northern shipped from Alameda."

W. J. F. Warren, of Belbeck, received 29 bushels after oats in rows and 30 on fallow. He says: "I cut the oats in rows for silage in the fall of 1924, and believe that best results can be obtained by not letting grain ripen on grain in row land where grown as a summerfallow substitute."

To notice the results with barley instead of oats in one instance, Wm. Darnbrough, of Laura, reports a yield of 47 bushels of Hannehen barley sown in single rows, 42 inches apart. This is very remarkable, seeing that the ordinary full stand on fallow produced only 49 bushels in the same year. The extent to which barley roots can reach out into the vacant land, and also the magnificent stooling of Hannehen barley, are strikingly shown by this result.

The Basis of Comparison

In reading the experience of these farmers, we must not confuse the two distinct comparisons which are being reported. Some are comparing the yield of oats in rows and oats in full stand (which is not necessarily a justifiable comparison, since row-oats replaces, not oats, but summerfallow) and others are comparing the yields of wheat after row-oats and after fallow. It is the beauty of the scheme that it permits of "killing two birds with one stone," in this way.

Many other reports, some not so favorable, came in. I cannot quote them all, but can give my impression as I read them, and my conclusions therefrom.

It is, I believe, inevitable at first that many farmers should fall into errors in the management of the row system of growing crops, simply because it is a new thing and the technique of it has not yet been learned. A man who has been a wheat farmer all his life requires considerable time to learn how to seed down to rye grass or sweet clover—things which farmers experienced in eastern and southern

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Table I.—Yields of Wheat at the Various Stations in 1923

State of land the preceding year	Saskatoon	Scott	Indian Head	Winnipeg	Brandon	Rosthern	Swift Current
Fallow	56.2	37	22	32.7	25.3	23.9	20.2
Oats—Triple rows	46.2	50.3	17.5	28.5	24.3	18.3	8.4

Table II.—Total Cash Returns for Two Years by the Two Methods

Method	Saskatoon	Brandon	Rosthern	Scott	Swift Current
Fallow first year, Wheat second year	\$44.96	\$20.24	\$19.12	\$29.60	\$16.16
Cultivated Oats, Wheat second year	53.82	45.54	30.54	48.38	24.36

The Treasure of Ho

By L. ADAMS BECK

Continued from Last Issue

CHAPTER XVII

NOT a safe word could we utter to each other until, in spite of the piercing cold, I got my master into his robe lined with sheepskin and out into the wintry garden where the marble gleamed coldly white as the snow I had come through. There instantly and swiftly I gave him the message of the Holy Hubilgan, telling him what I could of that strange time.

"It is well," he said. "I, too, have heard across the dark. He judged it well, disciple, that the woman should have the treasure, since the other half was secure. For the Holy One knew that with these great riches in her hand she would continue to cheat the Allies and flout Europe and enrich her minions, and so fill up the cup of her iniquities and follies. Already she has heaped Li Lien-ying with riches, and others even less worthy. And in the South vengeance is growing as snowflakes fall softly one by one, and then roar downward in an avalanche of fury. She is doomed and her dynasty, and this treasure makes swifter the day of destruction. But, disciple, did I not say that evil would come of playing with the mysteries? Did I not say a curse would follow? You cheated the woman and she was the cleverer at that bad game. For she cheated you more skilfully. She feigned the sleep of vision. She heard all you said, laughing inwardly and watching, and those careless words to me she grasped, and now the treasure is lost and your life in urgent danger. And not your life only, but the sweet lady's."

The fool that I had been! The dupe! I had endangered his life and Sie's and all our hopes, because I must needs be wise in my own conceit! I had said enough to lose the treasure and might have easily in my blind folly have said more and plunged us all into utter ruin. I hung my head in shame and silence, outwitted and outplayed at my own game.

"No, no, disciple," he said kindly. "Who is above mistake? Who is the fool but he who will not learn? But you have learned. If I could have warned you, 'riding on the wind,' as we promised, I would have done it, but your mind was too busy. Now what is to be done? I know the woman. She will play with you and use the Lady Sie still to search you for secrets, and then one day when you least think it, she will strike and that day be your last. I have considered all this. Escape this very night and go back to your own people. Be John Mallerdean again. If my blind eyes weep to lose you, what is that? This is your sole hope."

"I will never leave you if you care to keep so worthless a disciple," said I. "And the Lady Sie! I will never leave her. My place is here."

"Disciple, I have seen her much in your absence and have instructed her in many things. She is of a great courage and full of woman's wisdom. She it was who told me the woman boasted that she feigned the sleep. But if you die she will die also. Go, therefore, and instantly, and I, remaining here, will protect her, and speak with you; and one day you shall steal her and hide her away from here until the Empress is gone, and then comes her great day and yours. This can be done. Trust me."

I asked if he knew who she was in reality.

"Of late I have learned it. The Holy Hubilgan counselled me to turn my sight that way, and then I saw. Disciple, out here we must not linger. They will distrust us. In the dark of this very night, before they believe it possible, you must be gone. For the lady's sake."

"But you, beloved master, are you safe?"

"Safe and in honor, for it is I who was the means of her returning to Peking; and, seeing its immediate success, she does not consider the future. Had she stayed in Shansi and summoned men to the succor of the dragon, she had saved the dynasty and lost China

for another fifty years. But this I would not have, and here she is. The Emperor besought her, but she would not hear. No, all is well for me. Now, without word with the lady, for the Empress must still trust her—Go!"

Nothing could shake his steadfast resolution, though I knew he had suffered in my absence from strange and untrustworthy attendance. I knew also, however, and better than ever since my Mongolian journey, that he had strange and wonderful supports that even yet I could not understand. He walked companioned, even in utter loneliness.

We sat talking of such things as we desired to reach the Empress until it was very late, and then he went to rest, and I sat up reading until I was certain the patience of any watcher would be wearied out.

In matters like this the simplest, most accountable way is better than all the plotting in the world, and at one o'clock in the cold January morning, I opened the door quietly, walked openly through the deserted ways into the Ning Shou Court, where, knowing Chinese ways, I was pretty certain the men on guard would be taking things easily. They were. One stirred drowsily in his sleep and questioned me. He knew me well by sight, and I had but to say my master, the Blind Man of Hupei, was ill, and I was sent by him for a rare medicament which alone would relieve his pain.

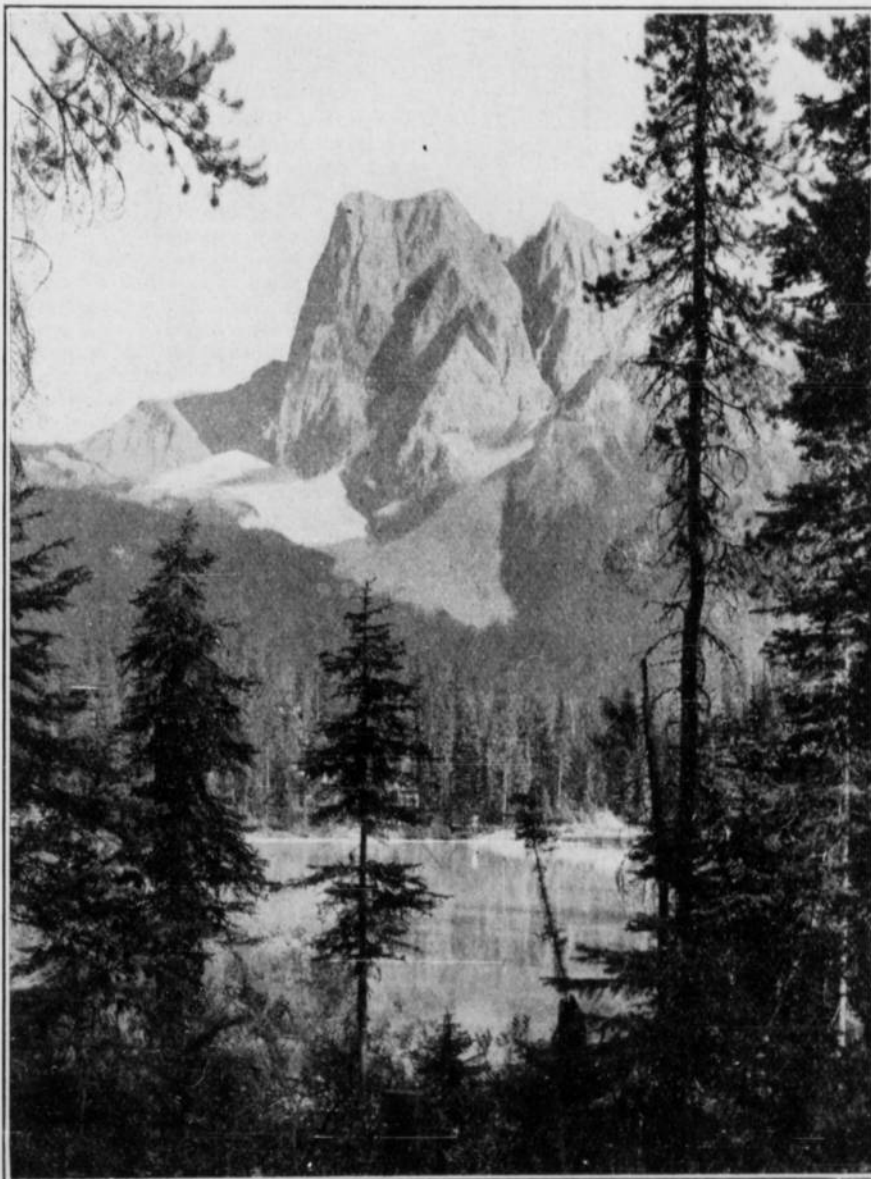
"And if you go off duty in my absence, though it will be short, say to the man who relieves you that I return swiftly and must not be delayed a moment at the gates."

I showed him the pass from the Empress which had been given me at Tai-Yuan, and passed out head high without fear or favor. It was not long before I was in the wholesome outer world that went its way outside the dark precincts of the palace.

That night an unobtrusive Hakka gentleman entered the temple on the outskirts of Peking, where I had formerly made the change that fitted me for these adventures. Next morning, before it was light, John Mallerdean of the Customs left it unseen and proceeded to his rooms near the French Legation, and the Hakka gentleman had vanished into thin air. But John Mallerdean kept the pass of the Empress, for having served him already it might serve him again.

My master was right. The only way was to make my escape before the Empress had time to mature her plans, and Sie's must be achieved also.

I lay low for a bit and got on with the arrears of work that the Boxer business had cast to the winds, and they were heavy enough for us all. Only one of my friends had a faint glimmering that I was having an interesting time while they were all boxed up in the legation, and I could trust him to keep a close tongue in his head.



Mt. Burgess and Emerald Lake, Yoho National Park

*I know a mountain thrilling to the stars,
Peerless and pure, and pinnacled with snow;
Glimpsing the golden dawn o'er coral bars,
Flaming the vanished sunset's garnet glow;*

*Proudly patrician, passionless, serene;
Soaring in siloered steeps where cloud-surfs break;
Virgin and vestal—Oh, a very queen!
And at her feet there dreams a quiet lake.*

—Sewell

But for me, grinding away at my desk, life had become profoundly interesting, for I saw that quite apart from the treasure of Ho, apart from Sie, apart from the strange occult experiences, I had been entangled in the fringe of a vast and far-reaching conspiracy against the Manchus. They were falling, not only by the weight of their own transgressions, but by the will of the majority of the people. That conspiracy ramified through many of the wisest men in the Empire. It spread out through Mongolia into Tibet and farther. All the people with whom I had been brought into intimate contact were at the heart of it. For the blind man was the mainspring of it all. How little I had imagined this at first! It had seemed to me that every interest was concentrated on the treasure. Now I perceived that was only one small strand in the great warp and woof of the shroud that was slowly enfolding the Manchus and their power that it might lay them in the tomb of lost days and forgotten dynasties.

The treasure! Would Sie use a part of it to further these new aims? Strange indeed and a wild justice if that treasure were used to work the ruin of the tyrants who had done its original owner to death. How I longed to see her, no tongue can tell. In ordinary cases if lovers cannot meet they can write, but now there was nothing. I could only trust her immense fidelity not to misunderstand my flight.

I had moments when the whole thing seemed a wild impossibility. Sie, a granddaughter of the Empress!—how in the world could I even hope to make her mine? And the treasure in the Tiger's Den—how in the world could I ever move it? I could make surreptitious visits like Ali Baba to the Robbers' Cave, but even that would be uncommonly difficult, and the frequent visits either of an Englishman or of a native to the priest of the Temple of the August Peace would very soon invite imperial notice and bring ruin on him and on us all. Never had I so needed the blind man's wisdom as when I was utterly cut off from it, and though I tried night after night to get in touch I always failed.

Hard lines to go about my work with all this in my mind, and about me the muttering and seething of the vast city all a-bubble with conspiracy and deferred hope!

In the seceries of the palace none could tell what was germinating—not a word, not a sign would ever reach the outer day but by the will of the Empress. How had she taken my flight? Were they seeking me night and day? I tried to put myself in her place and failed.

Silence, and it might be a black Finis written to all my hopes.

Once or twice I met Li Lien-ying carried in his sedan chair, and contemptuously regarding "the Hundred Families," as the people are called in China. Once or twice he fixed with the malignant gaze he kept for foreigners, the tall Englishman, who passed him head in air. No likeness to the disciple Yuan struck his suspicion. All was well. And yet though I loathed him, I would have given much to know what he knew of Sie. How was she bearing this silence and separation? Well, he would not know that. The entrance to such hearts is not for the likes of Li Lien-ying.

What drove me half mad was the court the Allies were paying to the Empress. They fancied her the handle by which they could move China and figuratively licked her feet. She knew it and laughed in her embroidered sleeve. She received their ladies with an exquisite half-melancholy grace, saying with what pleasure she dwelt on the memories of past meetings. She permitted a foreign artist to paint her picture and it was conveyed with almost divine honors through the streets of Peking on its way to the exhibition in America. She pitted the Allies one against the other and scored every time.

Knowing what I knew, it sickened

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What to Expect of Cookers

What the housewife can expect from a pressure cooker, steam cooker or ordinary wash boiler when it is a matter of cooking and canning

By MARY C. MOXON

Lecturer in Home Economics, Manitoba Agricultural College

THERE are many eager enquiries from housewives these days concerning cooking equipment. Especially is this true of farm women, for the preparation of food bulks large in their day's work.

In recent years many new household tools and devices have been placed on the market. One of the most attractive of these is the pressure cooker, a piece of equipment which has proved very popular in farm houses in the United States, but which until the last four or five years, has been practically unknown in Canada. Cooking by means of steam pressure has long been used in factories and institutes and now bids fair to become common in many households.

Because it is a comparatively new device, enthusiasts make for it many glowing claims such as might lead one to think that it could supplant almost every other method of cookery. It entails some little outlay of money so naturally there are some questions to be asked and answered before the practical housewife decides to make the investment.

So for the purpose of answering some of these questions and to tell what may reasonably be expected from the three different types of cookers now used in canning, The Guide has asked me to prepare this article. I shall attempt to explain what can be expected from the pressure cooker, the steam cooker and what is commonly known as the wash boiler method, keeping in mind the questions most frequently asked: does it really save time and labor, is it easy to operate and does it make food palatable?

A Saving of Time

The two main advantages claimed for the pressure cooker are first, that it saves time, fuel and labor, and second, that it yields products of exceptionally good flavor. It saves time because pressure is produced, and the food cooks at a temperature very much above boiling point. When the temperature goes up the time required for cooking is shortened, so we find that by using the pressure cooker the time for cooking the food or for canning is reduced to one-quarter or one-third the usual amount. This means that a piece of corned beef weighing six pounds, and requiring by the ordinary boiling method three to four hours, can be cooked in one hour and a quarter if 20 pounds pressure is used. A rich fruit cake need only be in the cooker 75 minutes to be as well done as if it had baked in a slow oven for four to six hours. There is absolutely no question as to the great advantage of the pressure cooker as a time saver. While the cooker can of course be used for short time process it is much more efficient for the longer processes, and so we find that as a time saver it is especially good for canning vegetables and meats, and for the long cooking of tough cuts of meat, whole hams, tongues, soup stock, baked beans, cereal and fruit cake.

And of Fuel

Does the pressure cooker save fuel, is a very pertinent question. Yes, it does, but just how much depends upon condi-

tions in the home, and also upon the care and planning which you give to the use of the cooker. For example, if you use a coal or wood range and in the winter keep it in operation most of the time because it must serve the double purpose of both cooking food and heating the kitchen, then this new piece of equipment will not mean any fuel saving for you. If, too, you are the very careful type of housewife, who plans to do, her "top of the stove cookery" with the same fire that is used to heat the oven for baking the bread and cookies, then again the pressure cooker will not mean as much fuel saving for you as it does for the cook who does not plan so carefully and closely. On the other hand, if you use a coal-oil stove you will find that by using the pressure cooker properly you can save more fuel than you would with a fireless cooker. When once the required pressure is reached, very little heat is needed to maintain the pressure and this reduction of heat, combined with the shortening of time, means that very little fuel is consumed for the cooking.

Another reason why the cooker is considered to be a saver of both time and labor is because many different foods may be cooked in it at one time with one flame. There are several inset pans and the different foods are placed in these, one above the other and thus the whole meal is cooked at once. This reminds one of the old-fashioned "boiled" dinner with everything cooked in

the same pot, but the pressure cooker is different in that. The foods are kept quite separate and there is no blending of flavor. So the porridge for tomorrow morning's breakfast may be cooked with the baked beans for tonight's supper. It is not generally advisable however, to plan the preparation of foods requiring variable lengths of time in the cooker, as time is lost in exhausting the steam in order to take out or put in the food requiring the shorter time. But with careful planning this stands as one of the main ways in which the pressure cooker acts as a labor-saver in that a whole meal may be cooked in one utensil with the use of only one small part of the stove.

The Steam Cooker's Merits

We must not forget in extolling this particular advantage of the pressure cooker, that it must be shared with another type of cooker, which has been on the market for many years. This is the steam cooker, known as the Conservo or Toledo, so made that its heavy copper bottom fits over a single burner and consisting of a series of compartments, one above the other, and furnished with inset pans. This cooker may be bought in three sizes, one, two or three stories. It does not reduce the time of cooking any, but it does save time and labor for the cook, since the foods in the steam cooker do not have to be watched, basted, turned or stirred. One advantage which it possesses over the pressure cooker is that there is no need of such careful planning to be sure that all foods require the same time of cookery, since the food may be taken out or put in as desired without any interruption of the cookery process. Another point also in its favor is that dessert and brown bread, with leavening agents such as soda and baking powder, cook very nicely in it, whereas in the pressure cooker very careful adjusting and regulating is necessary to secure a light product. The high temperature of the latter cooker tends to "crust" the product before it has a chance to rise.

A Matter of Cost

In discussing the advantage and disadvantages of different types of equipment in order to decide which is the better purchase, we must not forget of course the comparative costs—the cost to buy and the cost of operation. The initial cost of a good sized pressure cooker is quite high (the 18-quart size costing about \$32), but with care you have a utensil which will last for many years. It costs very little to operate, as has been explained already. The Conservo or steam cooker only costs about one-third as much to purchase (a two-story one costs about \$12.50),

but since it saves fuel only by the one way, cooking a number of foods at one time, it costs more to operate than the pressure cooker does.

Flavor of Products

What about the products which are prepared in these cookers? Does the family like pressure or Conservo cooked foods? Most of the experimental work, which has been done along this line shows that very fine products are obtained by the use of the pressure cooker. There is no other method of cookery by which tough cuts of meat, fowl, etc., may be made so appetizing and tender. As one housewife puts it "a tough piece of meat or an old rooster need no longer run up the fuel bill in cooking, tax the dexterity of father in the carving or the teeth of the family in eating."

Fruit cake and plum pudding are exceptionally good steamed in this way, and there is no danger of burning or drying them out. For vegetables loss of the juice or flavor, and there is no chance for them to become soggy or "waterlogged" and so indigestible. However, your family will soon rebel if you attempt to do all your cookery in these devices since you miss the "brown" flavor and appearance which the oven or frying pan give to the meats and chicken. The family will be sure to demand a "boiled" dinner occasionally for that wonderful combination of tastes can never be obtained by the pressure cooker. Pies, biscuits, light cakes, etc., cannot be prepared in these cookers.

When Canning

In the canning season the pressure cooker will prove a great friend, but here again it might be compared with the Conservo or Toledo. If you can more fruit than anything else you will find the steam cooker an excellent investment, a two-story cooker will can 16 one-quart jars for you at a time. If you can many vegetables as well as meat and chicken you will appreciate the pressure cooker, because it saves two-thirds the time of sterilization of these, ordinarily very long processes, and there is also less chance of spoilage.

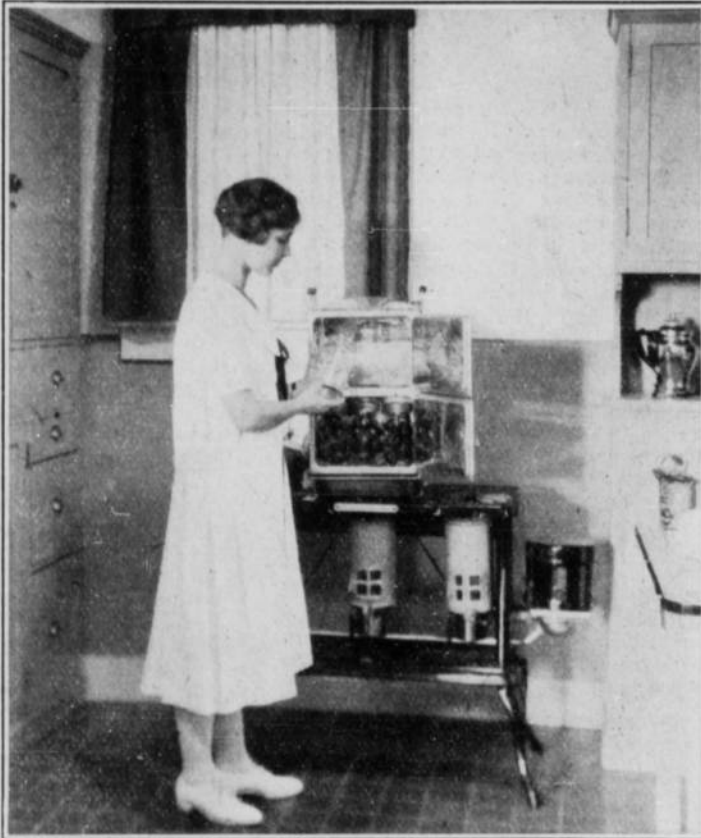
One home canner says: "I have never had a failure in my canning since I bought my pressure cooker, and before that I was always having trouble." The high temperature employed destroys organisms more successfully than when the ordinary boiler or steaming method is used. Only a large size cooker will do for canning, for the smaller sizes will only take a few jars at a time and that increases labor. The 18-quart size will hold eight pint jars or five one-quart jars at a time, so this or a still larger size should be purchased.

Operating the Cookers

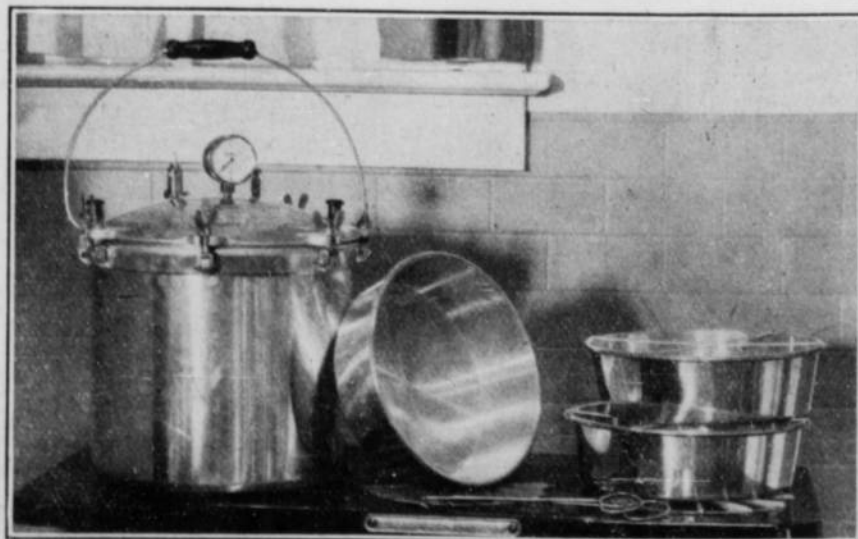
Many housewives in beginning to use a pressure cooker worry about the workings of it, and hence do not use it as much as they otherwise would. If the directions, which always come with its purchase are studied carefully and followed closely, there will be no trouble in operating it. If you are not willing to take this trouble, then don't purchase a cooker. There is really no danger attached to its use because there are safety valves. In a short time you will learn that the sound of escaping steam is no occasion for alarm. Follow also the recipes sent with it until experience has taught you how to adapt your own recipes to it and you will have no trouble in obtaining good results.

The steam cooker or Conservo is operated much more simply than the pressure, and so should not give any one occasion to worry about its method.

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A steam cooker saves the housewife much discomfort when canning or cooking in hot weather



Photograph shows an aluminum pressure cooker and the inset pans

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
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A Tragedy of Errors

The happenings at Ottawa during the week of Dominion Day, constitute a new chapter in our political history, and one which Canadians will not recall with pride. Having sustained an adverse vote in parliament on the Customs Enquiry report, Premier King, on June 28, waited upon the governor-general and recommended that parliament be dissolved and a general election held. Mr. King was fully within his rights in requesting a dissolution which should have been granted. Lord Byng, however, refused to accept the advice of his prime minister, and declined to dissolve parliament. By that act of refusal to accept the advice of his prime minister the governor-general reversed one hundred years of constitutional procedure in Great Britain, and took into his own hands powers that no British sovereign has exercised since George the Third. By declining the advice of his prime minister and assuming for himself actual governing powers, Lord Byng has reduced Canada to the status of a colony. Canada is no longer a self-governing Dominion.

Upon the refusal of the governor-general to accept his advice Premier King had no alternative but to tender the resignation of himself and his ministers, which was at once accepted. Mr. King offered to hold his resignation in abeyance to assist the governor-general in meeting the new situation, but this offer was declined. Nor did the governor-general ask Mr. King's advice as to whom he should call upon to form the new government. Thus he altered another established procedure in Great Britain, where the king always seeks and accepts the advice of a retiring prime minister as to who should be the leader of the new government.

Upon his own initiative and responsibility the governor-general sent for Hon. Arthur Meighen, who, no doubt assured him that he could form a government and carry on, and Mr. Meighen was at once sworn in as prime minister. If Lord Byng and Mr. Meighen thought that the Conservative government could carry on and that an election could be avoided for more than a few months, they were the only two important people in Canada who held that view. There was not the slightest reason for any person to expect that Mr. Meighen could find in parliament sufficient support for his oft repeated and very well-known fiscal policy.

Acceptance of the premiership automatically vacated Mr. Meighen's seat in parliament, but he appointed six ministers without portfolio, and without pay, to constitute a "shadow government" and attempted to carry on the business of parliament. The Liberal party immediately attacked the constitutionality of the "shadow government," and at the close of a bitter debate on July 1, parliament declared by a majority of one that the "shadow government" was unconstitutional, and could not carry on. In the face of that adverse vote Mr. Meighen waited upon the governor-general on July 2, and requested and received a

dissolution of parliament, with the right to hold an election as soon as possible.

Unquestionably the correct constitutional procedure would have been for Mr. Meighen to resign the premiership. The governor-general would have been free to recall Mr. King, and had he done so, would have in a measure rectified his original error. However, in this case he accepted promptly the advice of Premier Meighen, and dissolution was granted with precipitate and unseemly haste. Mr. Meighen, by recommending and receiving a dissolution in such haste treated parliament with utter contempt. There was a great deal of important and expensive legislation which had already been passed by both houses of parliament and required only the signature of the governor-general. One day's delay would have put this legislation upon the statute books and saved Canada much expense and trouble. Instead, however, no notice was given either to the House of Commons or the House of Senate, and the members met as usual at the regular hour on July 2, and learned only through civil servants and corridor gossip that parliament had been dissolved and that they were no longer members. The proceedings of the week constitute Canada's great tragedy of errors.

After having practically fulfilled his five-year term of office to the highest satisfaction of all Canadians, it is most unfortunate that Lord Byng, a few weeks before his retirement should have brought the Crown into the field of politics. No one will question his good intentions and that he hoped to avoid the turmoil of a general election. But it is not the duty of the king nor of his representative the governor-general under British constitutional procedure to mix in politics. His function, which has developed through hundreds of years of strife and turmoil in Great Britain, is to rule solely by the advice of his ministers. By declining to follow constitutional procedure the governor-general of Canada assumed powers on behalf of the king, which, in England, are as dead as George the Third.

If the Meighen government returns to power at the ensuing election that result no doubt will be regarded by many as a justification of the governor-general's unconstitutional act, but it can never become a precedent. If, however, the Liberal government comes back to power parliament will undoubtedly declare itself emphatically upon the matter of correct constitutional procedure, and no Canadian governor-general will ever again regard his office as other than representative of the King of England, who acts solely upon the advice of his ministers, and who dissolves parliament when recommended to do so by the prime minister. Under the circumstances that have arisen it is right and necessary that the parliament of Canada should itself establish a precedent in constitutional procedure fitting to the status of a self-governing dominion enjoying full partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Alberta Election

The triumphant return of the Brownlee government in Alberta is a tribute not only to the excellent record of that government but is equally a tribute to the good sense of the people of Alberta in supporting the government on its record. The Liberal and Conservative parties in Alberta urged the people of that province to go back to the old two-party system and put in power either the great Liberal party or the grand old Conservative party. In this appeal they were supported by all the daily newspapers of the province. Yet the people of Alberta apparently are doing a good deal of their own thinking. Quietly and calmly they

went out to the polls on June 28 and marked their ballots, and when the counting was over the Liberal and Conservative parties were found to have practically disappeared and the Brownlee government was returned with an even greater majority than it had during the past five years. J. T. Shaw, the newly-elected leader of the Liberal party, who only a year ago was one of the greatest admirers of the Brownlee government, was among the slain. He failed to convert the electors of Alberta with the same extraordinary facility with which he converted himself when he saw the office of Liberal leader within his grasp.

With another five years of the same type of government which Alberta has enjoyed for the past five years, that province is bound to make great progress. The government has devoted all its energies to the affairs of the province and has not wasted its time, lowered its standards and dissipated the public funds by playing the party game. That is the type of government we need in every province of Canada, and at Ottawa.

The recent Alberta election was outstanding also from the fact that it was the first provincial election in which either proportional representation or the alternative vote was applicable in every constituency. There were those pessimistic prophets who were certain that the people would be confused, that they would not know how to mark their ballot and that public opinion would not be thoroughly represented in the result. All those pessimists have been routed. The election ran smoothly, there was no confusion and the result was perfectly clear and truly representative of the public opinion of the people of the province.

The result in Alberta was a great triumph for good government. It was also an indication that the people are no longer under the hypnotic influence of the two old political parties and swayed by party shibboleths. Furthermore, the Alberta election demonstrates that the people of that province at least are prepared to support a farmer government, and are proud of their farmer government. They now know and realize that the old idea that governments could only be carried on by trained politicians is a myth, and a myth that has been thoroughly exploded. Alberta has demonstrated that when the people are ready to lay aside the foolish and senseless partisanship encouraged under the old two-party system, they can have good government, efficient government, and cheap government, and that when they get it they will like it.

Stable Government

Everyone is talking of the desirability of strong and stable government at Ottawa. The newspaper supporters of both parties emphasize this need. Mr. Meighen and Mr. King will soon be on the stump telling the Canadian people that Canada must have a stable government. They all mean a government backed by a good substantial majority of its own members who can be depended upon to vote for their government through thick and thin. Stable government has an attractive sound. Most people forget, however, that stable government is not necessarily good government.

William Lyon Mackenzie King would have been premier of Canada today and for three years to come, and his government would have been quite stable if he had been solely interested in giving Canada good government. Here are the facts:

Following the charges made in the House last February, by Hon H. H. Stevens, there was appointed the Customs Enquiry Committee, comprising four Liberal members, four Conservative members and one Progressive member. The story of the customs

scandal is told on another page of this issue. That committee unearthed perhaps the most revolting political scandal in the history of Canada. The committee was absolutely unanimous in finding that Hon. Jacques Bureau, minister of customs 1921-24, had failed to discharge the responsibilities of his office, and was largely to blame for the gross scandals in his department. The evidence also proved that Mr. Boivin, the new minister of customs, was hardly seated in his office in October last, when he suspended the sentence on a three times convicted bootlegger, and kept him out of gaol to assist a New Brunswick Liberal candidate in the last election.

The administration of the customs department under Bureau, was notorious. Crime and scandal were rampant, rum-running, robbery and bootlegging were common. Mr. Boivin's offence was also serious. He knew and admitted under oath that he had no power whatever to withhold the sentence imposed upon the convicted bootlegger. Mr. Boivin is one of the ablest lawyers in Canada, and one of the ablest members of the House of Commons. It was a very much less serious offence on the part of the Labor attorney-general of England that drove the Ramsay Macdonald government out of office. Had Mr. King immediately called for the resignation of Mr. Boivin and censured Mr. Bureau, who now sits in the Senate, he would have been upholding the highest British traditions of good government, and would have remained in power.

But when Mr. King, in his capacity as prime minister in the House of Commons, attempted to whitewash the miserable administrative record of Jacques Bureau, and in most grandiloquent language painted him as white as the lily, many of the Progressive members revolted, and they had good reason to revolt. Mr. King and his government well deserved the defeat which they sustained on the Customs Enquiry Report.

Had Mr. King been supported in parliament by a working majority of Liberals he would probably have had them all whipped into line and would have spread the white-wash over the customs scandal. That would

have been stable government; it would have been strong government, but at the same time it would have been rotten government.

Tory Canard Exposed

On July 3 the whole front page of the Winnipeg Tribune was decorated by a flaming double headline reading: "Progressives Double-Cross Byng; Breach of Faith Kills Western Bills." It was a long and detailed story from Ottawa telling how Mr. Forke, on the authority of the Progressive caucus, had promised Lord Byng to support the Meighen government, and that upon such assurance Mr. Meighen had been called upon to assume the premiership. Then the story proceeded to explain that the Progressives went back on their promise and voted the Meighen government out of power. The following is the vital extract from this sensational story:

When His Excellency sent for Mr. Meighen, last Monday, he asked the Conservative leader if he could command a majority in the House and get the back work of the session concluded in orderly manner. Mr. Meighen replied that he could, having received informal promises from a number of the Progressives to the effect that they would vote with the Conservatives to get these all-important bills through, pass supply, and prorogue. His Excellency, to make sure, summoned Mr. Forke. The Progressive leader consulted with his group in caucus and took with him to Government House an agreement, in three clauses, to see the new government through the remaining work of the session. On this assurance Lord Byng invited Mr. Meighen to take control without a dissolution and save the work of the session.

This story emanated from the Conservative headquarters at Ottawa and appeared on the same date in Conservative papers only, all over the Dominion. It was a story prepared with the diabolical purpose of leading the public to believe that the Progressives had led both Lord Byng and Mr. Meighen into a trap, and then by violating their pledges had repudiated them both. Mr. Forke's signed statement on another page of this issue, and which has appeared in the daily press generally, completely exposes this miserable charge.

Lord Byng sent for Mr. Meighen and asked him to form a government, and swore him in as premier solely upon the assurance of Mr. Meighen that he could form a government. Mr. Forke had nothing whatever to do with the selection of Mr. Meighen, and gave no assurance and was asked for no assurance, either from the governor-general or the new premier.

This miserable story shows the length to which some politicians, hungry for office, will go in their determination to accomplish their purposes. As governor-general, Lord Byng is prevented from issuing a statement denying charges made against Mr. Forke and the Progressives. Mr. Meighen, however, is aware of all the facts, and it would have been the honorable thing for him to have denied the statement immediately it was issued. Apparently, however, he was satisfied to permit the circulation of any story which he thought might damage the Progressives and create sympathy for the Conservatives.

Hon. Arthur Meighen holds the Canadian record for leading short-lived governments. His shadow government in 1921 lasted only long enough for the people to cast their ballots. His shadow government in July, 1926, lasted only four days. The new government he has just formed will last until election day.

Under an old law enacted in England at the time that William of Orange came to the throne, it is necessary for members of parliament to return to their constituencies for re-election after accepting a portfolio. This hoary old law had outlived its usefulness more than 100 years ago, and should have been repealed. It was this law that prevented Mr. Meighen from appointing a full slate of cabinet ministers and assuming the direction of parliament following Mr. King's resignation. It is to be hoped that the new government, of whichever party, will have sufficient sense to abolish this worn-out custom and simplify governmental proceedings.



The well-known polishes fail to erase the spots on their election armour

These 100,000-Mile Studebakers are proof of One-Profit Value

In March we published a roster of 274 Studebaker owners who had driven their cars from 100,000 to more than 300,000 miles—a few of the veteran Studebakers throughout the world. ¶ Since then, hundreds of new names, voluntarily submitted, have been added to this record of Studebaker dependability and stamina. The list below contains 571 hundred-thousand-mile Studebakers—and almost 400 additional entrants have been omitted for lack of space. Daily new names are being added to this honor roll of service. ¶ Here is conclusive proof of the thousands of miles of excess transportation built into every Studebaker. You may never have occasion to drive your Studebaker 100,000 miles or more. But the stamina which makes such long life possible insures the utmost dependability and economy in any period of service. ¶ These names and mileage records write their own story—voice their own evidence—of One-Profit Value!

Name and Address	Mileage	Name and Address	Mileage	Name and Address	Mileage	Name and Address	Mileage	Name and Address	Mileage
John W. Adams, Calgary, Alta.	175,000	Thos. L. Medianick, Pasadena, Calif.	225,000	Bunker Hill Trans. Co., Waterbury, Conn.	246,000	L. S. Hamilton, Winchester, Ky.	115,000	W. A. McLean, Alliance, Neb.	100,000
Harry Hayden, Calgary, Alta.	115,000	Walter Mushrush, Pasadena, Calif.	125,000	Conn.		E. L. Proctor, Winchester, Ky.	110,000	Fred H. Carlson, Creighton, Neb.	141,762
R. B. Polley, Calgary, Alta.	200,000	A. W. Shaffer, Pasadena, Calif.	110,000	Peter Mazaika, Waterbury, Conn.	100,000	O. E. Sherman, Winchester, Ky.	120,000	Dr. H. E. Funk, Culbertson, Neb.	117,000
George Smet, Calgary, Alta.	125,000	H. R. Taylor, Pasadena, Calif.	110,360	W. H. Kiler, Holly-Oak, Del.	100,000	Interurban Trans. Co., Alexandria, La.	207,000	G. C. Bathke, Norfolk, Neb.	155,000
John J. Hughes, Brandon, Manitoba	150,000	Chas. Wilson, Pasadena, Calif.	156,211	Dan Evans, Bagdad, Fla.	100,178	Sam Reiner, Winnfield, La.	147,000	W. W. Wasson, Norfolk, Neb.	110,000
Alex McDonald, Chatham, Ont.	102,000	R. H. Klepinger, Porterville, Calif.	269,000	Mr. Sweet, Bagdad, Fla.	101,798	Geo. McKay, Bar Harbor, Me.	150,000	Blue Cab Company, Omaha, Neb.	100,000
Blue Ribbon Taxi, Kitchener, Ont.	120,000	U. T. Ruiz, Reseda, Calif.	125,000	G. O. Wait, Bagdad, Fla.	113,741	White Line, Lewiston, Me.	101,000	L. J. Clayton, Omaha, Neb.	100,000
J. B. Ceaser, Melfort, Sask.	120,000	Pickwick Stage Co., Riverside, Calif.	415,000	E. A. Bullock, DeLand, Fla.	102,000	White Line, Lewiston, Me.	140,000	Interstate Transit Co., Omaha, Neb.	100,000
Albert Boldue, Montreal, Que.	206,902	L. C. Hochtritt, Sacramento, Calif.	145,000	Tamiami Motor Sales, Ft. Myers, Fla.	300,000	R. S. Whitney, Lewiston, Me.	100,000	E. B. May, Omaha, Neb.	127,000
C. K. Campbell, Montreal, Que.	100,900	Geo. J. Twilling, Sacramento, Calif.	141,200	C. M. Gladmon, Hollywood, Fla.	122,000	W. L. Brown, Waterville, Me.	110,000	Ed. Mincer, Omaha, Neb.	221,000
R. G. Shipman, Montreal, Que.	100,000	A. C. Westerguard, Sacramento, Calif.	103,692	M. Hengevelt, Miami, Fla.	250,000	C. W. Evans, Waterville, Me.	115,000	T. J. O'Neil, Omaha, Neb.	175,000
Police Dept., Peterboro, Ont.	164,000	Francisco Chavez, San Bernardino, Calif.	175,000	Dr. J. C. F. Hutton, Miami, Fla.	100,000	Jack Brady, Baltimore, Md.	132,000	F. D. Phillips Mtr. Co., Omaha, Neb.	164,000
C. Spaulding, Pt. Arthur, Ont.	125,000	L. Armalin, Los Angeles, Calif.	154,000	E. G. Palmatier, Miami, Fla.	100,000	Otto Neuman, Baltimore, Md.	144,000	J. M. Rousek, Omaha, Neb.	100,000
R. Banks, Regina, Sask.	175,000	Associated Transit Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	225,000	M. Snyder, Miami, Fla.	300,000	United Auto Sales Co., Baltimore, Md.	300,000	Mrs. Chas. Sage, Omaha, Neb.	145,000
Queen City Motor Co., Regina, Sask.	130,000	E. E. Batty, Los Angeles, Calif.	200,000	A. E. Hartwell, Milton, Fla.	178,496	Robt. M. Rupp, Hagerstown, Md.	100,000	S. & J. Coach Line, Omaha, Neb.	100,000
W. G. E. Aird, Three Rivers, Que.	109,492	J. W. F. Binderheim, Los Angeles, Calif.	216,000	Abe Holland, Milton, Fla.	162,438	Howell Davis, Westminster, Md.	125,000	Geo. Senter, Culicute, Nev.	143,540
C. E. Baptist, Three Rivers, Que.	118,361	Edw. Geier, Los Angeles, Calif.	102,000	Paul P. Stewart, Pensacola, Fla.	150,000	Oliver Mitchell, Boston, Mass.	150,000	Fred Fletcher, Dyer, Nev.	100,000
R. B. Baptist, Three Rivers, Que.	102,346	F. F. Hendricks, Los Angeles, Calif.	165,000	Dan Downey, W. Palm Beach, Fla.	150,000	J. Hiptwell, Chelsea, Mass.	130,000	Guy C. Dewey, Reno, Nev.	110,000
Aime Beaulieu, Three Rivers, Que.	122,435	Phil Hessler, Los Angeles, Calif.	163,000	J. M. Armstrong, Brunswick, Ga.	235,221	John Swager, Greenfield, Mass.	124,000	Harry E. Van Ermen, Reno, Nev.	113,000
E. Boumansour, Three Rivers, Que.	109,329	J. E. MacDonald, Los Angeles, Calif.	153,000	L. H. Burroughs, Brunswick, Ga.	176,386	E. W. Hicks, Holden, Mass.	220,000	Clark James, Tonopah, Nev.	150,000
E. Brunelle, Three Rivers, Que.	122,435	B. L. Mathews, Los Angeles, Calif.	235,000	P. J. Davenport, Brunswick, Ga.	122,210	John Shea, Holyoke, Mass.	100,000	Mortensen Brothers, Verdi, Nev.	100,000
W. Brunelle, Three Rivers, Que.	101,119	W. J. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.	300,000	H. H. Harrigan, Brunswick, Ga.	109,711	Chas. Koegel & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.	100,000	Ira Mongeon, Laconia, N. H.	140,000
H. Bureau, Three Rivers, Que.	106,294	R. R. Rambeau, Los Angeles, Calif.	175,000	Lucius Patts, LaGrange, Ga.	105,000	H. K. Wheeler, Holyoke, Mass.	115,000	Chas. Morse, Lancaster, N. H.	106,000
M. Chiquette, Three Rivers, Que.	110,225	Hal Roach Studios, Los Angeles, Calif.	153,000	Antonio Azcuenaga, Boise, Idaho	103,000	Ralph Pierce, Melrose, Mass.	125,000	William McGail, N. Conway, N. H.	125,642
W. Descoteaux, Three Rivers, Que.	102,325	Hal Roach Studios, Los Angeles, Calif.	265,000	Joe Odiago, Boise, Idaho	118,256	T. F. Ahern, Northampton, Mass.	108,688	Delmore Smith, N. Conway, N. H.	111,237
A. Dugre, Three Rivers, Que.	112,341	Chas. A. Schallenger, Los Angeles, Calif.	106,000	Wm. Stoehr, Boise, Idaho	120,000	Walnut St. Garage, Palmer, Mass.	148,000	H. W. Hucksins, Plymouth, N. H.	105,000
M. Duplessis, Three Rivers, Que.	118,424	J. S. Scudamore, Los Angeles, Calif.	125,000	Kootenai Motor Co., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	138,000	Albert Apadaca, Mexicali, B. C. Mexico	140,000	Bert Flynn, Bloomingdale, N. J.	135,000
R. Goudout, Three Rivers, Que.	106,346	Stillwell Auto Livery, Los Angeles, Calif.	100,000 and 102,500	J. H. Latham, Nampa, Idaho	205,672	E. J. Tonnelier, Benton Harbor, Mich.	175,000	W. C. Evans, Glassboro, N. J.	200,000
A. Goudreau, Three Rivers, Que.	114,326	E. H. Wisman, Los Angeles, Calif.	223,000	S. J. Ricker, Aurora, Ill.	100,000	Yellow Cab Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.	100,000	J. Baske, Hoboken, N. J.	129,564
P. E. Guay, Three Rivers, Que.	122,156	Mrs. Arthur Gorwood, Marysville, Calif.	121,689	Ralph Williams, Aurora, Ill.	107,000	Yellow Cab Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.	100,000	D. Canavari, Hoboken, N. J.	167,468
Prof. Lyman Ward, Camp Hill, Ala.	110,000	Baker & Co., Modesto, Calif.	101,050	W. T. Williams, Aurora, Ill.	115,000	Shance Transp. Co., Charlotte, Mich.	160,000	A. Gardina, Hoboken, N. J.	156,397
J. G. McGowan, Chapman, Ala.	100,000	Anderson Stage Co., Mojave, Calif.	100,000	P. H. Eberman, Batavia, Ill.	111,000	Juds Transient Line, Cheboygan, Mich.	166,000	J. Romano, Hoboken, N. J.	175,980
J. W. Turner, Huntsville, Ala.	114,000	Bruce Jensen, Monrovia, Calif.	135,323	Hayton Motor Sales Co., Carterville, Ill.	145,000	J. L. Skowton, Cheboygan, Mich.	165,000	P. Rotondi, Hoboken, N. J.	196,576
B. F. Westberry, Montgomery, Ala.	100,000	Silva Bergholdt Co., Newcastle, Calif.	101,000	A. F. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.	250,000	A. E. Claxon, Detroit, Mich.	100,000	P. Ruocco, Hoboken, N. J.	156,789
Geo. W. Rickhill, Bisbee, Ariz.	150,000	Nick Elvis, Oakland, Calif.	278,530	E. F. Turner, Chicago, Ill.	110,000	Leo Dupler, Detroit, Mich.	107,000	Carl B. Barber, Lambertville, N. J.	137,000
Wm. Harp, Douglas, Ariz.	193,000	B. S. McArthur, Oakland, Calif.	102,000	R. R. Walce Begton, Hamilton, Ill.	108,000	R. Goodstein, Detroit, Mich.	100,000	Evergreen Sales Co., Moorestown, N. J.	123,546
Hans Thude, Mesa, Ariz.	131,000	George Mangies, Oakland, Calif.	173,000	Chas. Reese, Highland Park, Ill.	100,000	Irving Raymo, Detroit, Mich.	140,000	Calliope Adv. Co., Newark, N. J.	250,000
Border Taxi Service, Nogales, Ariz.	225,000	James Ralles, Oakland, Calif.	130,000	Biss Russell, Highland Park, Ill.	106,000	R. Gerald O'Daniel, Detroit, Mich.	149,586	A. Strickland, New Brunswick, N. J.	140,000
O. F. Anderson, Phoenix, Ariz.	121,000	Steve Stanovich, Oakland, Calif.	165,300	H. Sheahan, Highland Park, Ill.	111,000	Albert Bloom, Escanaba, Mich.	101,000	Parrish Brothers, Deming, N. M.	206,000
C. O. Bainbridge, Phoenix, Ariz.	352,000	R. S. Kitzick, Oroville, Calif.	126,000	W. L. Simonton, Highland Park, Ill.	150,000	Chas. Olson, Escanaba, Mich.	100,000	A. M. Van Dyke, Dawson, N. M.	113,000
Bisbee-Tucson Stage, Tucson, Ariz.	200,000	Wm. Moore, Ontario, Calif.	105,000	Dr. L. J. Statauer, Highland Park, Ill.	120,000	Herman Roberge, Escanaba, Mich.	102,000	H-K Truck Lines, Las Cruces, N. M.	152,000
Bisbee-Tucson Stage, Tucson, Ariz.	275,000	F. J. Paul, Orange, Calif.	170,000	Robt. Stewart, Minooka, Ill.	102,000	Harry Tilbert, Escanaba, Mich.	131,400	Louis DeRusso, Albany, N. Y.	275,000
J. O. Forbes, Tucson, Ariz.	110,000	T. Galvan, San Bernardino, Calif.	239,294	L. J. Weisheiw, Oswego, Ill.	117,000	Ike Warren, Holly, Mich.	137,000	Geo. W. Drumm, Albany, N. Y.	297,000
H. C. Kinnison, Tucson, Ariz.	300,000	F. H. Gottwald, San Bernardino, Cal.	230,000	Family Wet Wash Laundry, Peoria, Ill.	151,000 to 243,000	Will Bamber, Howell, Mich.	140,000	C. J. Forness, Allegany, N. Y.	121,280
J. Kopp, Tucson, Ariz.	100,000	Fred H. Nett, San Bernardino, Calif.	140,000	Dr. H. H. Hauly, Peoria, Ill.	100,000	J. T. Spencer, Iron Mountain, Mich.	150,000	Gilbert Covey, Amsterdam, N. Y.	138,000
A. S. Reynolds, Tucson, Ariz.	100,000	T. Quiwoz, San Bernardino, Calif.	179,000	F. Pugh, Peoria, Ill.	150,000	Richard Shaw, Ironwood, Mich.	108,562	K. & C. Taxi Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.	110,000
Godfrey Sykes, Tucson, Ariz.	120,000	A. J. Tingleaf, San Bernardino, Calif.	137,000	A. B. Stewart, Peoria, Ill.	100,000	Daniel Call, Manistique, Mich.	101,000	Ritter Chem. Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.	123,000
H. A. Funk, Winslow, Ariz.	110,248	Chas. Callaghan, San Diego, Calif.	103,000	David Gillogly, Savanna, Ill.	100,000	Bogren Robinson Co., Petoskey, Mich.	120,124	V. & W. Taxi Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.	100,000
L. Bamberger, Yuma, Ariz.	120,000	Ray's Transfer, San Diego, Calif.	128,000	John Pohombo, Toluca, Ill.	101,578	White Star Bus Co., Pt. Huron, Mich.	149,000	Geo. J. Webb, Amsterdam, N. Y.	126,000
J. E. McGregor, Yuma, Ariz.	100,000	Standard Oil Co., San Diego, Calif.	104,000	Frank Stratton, Toluca, Ill.	100,000	Duncan C. Bell, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	150,000	John Denton, Baker, N. Y.	110,000
G. D. Barnwell, El Dorado, Ark.	120,000	Geo. C. Harrison, San Francisco, Calif.	106,000	W. C. Jackley, Anderson, Ind.	150,000	Studebaker Auto Livery, Bemidji, Minn.	107,000	Chas. Covert, Beacon, N. Y.	150,000
E. H. Bruce, Ft. Smith, Ark.	133,270	J. Allen McManis, San Francisco, Calif.	128,000	Arthur Arisman, Elkhart, Ind.	100,000	Larry Miller, Bemidji, Minn.	105,000	R. F. Cooper, Brookport, N. Y.	249,000
J. L. McBrayer, Ft. Smith, Ark.	103,000	C. F. Sutton, San Francisco, Calif.	110,000	Elkhart Sales & Serv. Co., Elkhart, Ind.	147,000	Studebaker Auto Livery, Bemidji, Minn.	107,000	T. A. Backe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	160,000
Kirchoff-Ruff Auto Co., Stuttgart, Ark.	125,268	B. A. Stobridge, San Lorenzo, Calif.	216,000	Wm. Hazel, Elkhart, Ind.	141,000	Leo Hickerson, Bemidji, Minn.	160,000	William R. Jewelson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	109,000
J. W. Finley & Son, Texarkana, Ark.	153,000	C. C. Croy, San Pedro, Calif.	110,000	John Heit, Elkhart, Ind.	125,000	Larry Miller, Bemidji, Minn.	105,000	Thos. F. Chute, Buffalo, N. Y.	114,000
J. E. Ritchie, Texarkana, Ark.	126,000	Fred Clough, San Pedro, Calif.	133,000	Earl Long, Elkhart, Ind.	106,341	Studebaker Auto Livery, Bemidji, Minn.	107,000	Mr. Gillette, Buffalo, N. Y.	112,000
Joe Sinclair, Texarkana, Ark.	147,000	Glenn E. Thomas Co., Inc., San Pedro, Calif.	120,000	A. T. Willis, Elkhart, Ind.	125,000	Frank E. Millard, Canby, Minn.	100,000	M. L. Gillette, Buffalo, N. Y.	217,000
Joe Sinclair, Texarkana, Ark.	136,000	V. F. Weir, San Rafael, Calif.	128,682	Robt. O. Stoller, Goshen, Ind.	106,000	Emil Johnson, Chisholm, Minn.	118,962	N. Robinson, Buffalo, N. Y.	128,562
Harry D. Riley, Anaheim, Calif.	154,851	R. E. Brown, Santa Ana, Calif.	110,000	Jacob C. Nie, Huntington, Ind.	498,000	Chas. Marmeri, Chisholm, Minn.	419,384	F. H. Whitney, Buffalo, N. Y.	190,000
J. C. Jones, Auburn, Calif.	110,000	Harry Jessup, Santa Ana, Calif.	104,495	R. E. Francis, Indianapolis, Ind.	120,000	Oscar Sahm, Chisholm, Minn.	510,666	J. E. Baker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	186,211
Boyd Motley Stage, Bakersfield, Calif.	108,000	Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana, Calif.	111,021	R. E. Gordon, Indianapolis, Ind.	130,000	Ed. Carlson, Crookston, Minn.	200,000	John Henshaw, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	242,000
County of Kern, Bakersfield, Calif.	138,000	Frank B. Bither, Santa Barbara, Calif.	156,000	J. B. Curtis, Linton, Ind.	108,000	Triangle Transportation Co., Crookston, Minn.	300,000	Mat Stocker, Glens Falls, N. Y.	210,237
Kern Co. Transportation Co., Bakersfield, Calif.	118,000	Lloyds Transportation Co., Santa Barbara, Calif.	478,000	Warren Jones, Linton, Ind.	130,000	Geo. L. Wilson, Duluth, Minn.	196,000	Empire Co., Gloversville, N. Y.	116,000
E. Mayben, Berkeley, Calif.	136,000	H. A. Sprizet, Santa Barbara, Calif.	487,000	O'Haver Bros. Bus Line, Linton, Ind.	122,300	W. L. Kohlmeier, Faribault, Minn.	160,995	Geo. Ives, Gouverneur, N. Y.	110,000
I. Mucci, Berkeley, Calif.	100,000	R. D. Marvin, Santa Monica, Calif.	152,000	Hugh J. Prichard, Linton, Ind.	145,000	J. H. Lehmacher, Faribault, Minn.	162,431	Russell Freer, Highland, N. Y.	200,000

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the anti-septic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Itchy Pains and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

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Livestock



A farm flock in the Birtle district, owned by Miles and Lauman

Alfalfa Cheaper Than Sheaves

Professors Brown and Summerfeld have just reported on their 1926 steer-feeding trials at the Manitoba Agricultural College, which indicate with arresting force that our methods of winter feeding are due for some important changes in the near future. Most farmers are finishing steers with oat sheaves, upland hay and grain. They are the old standbys of the past, and are still the most easily procurable. But corn growing has increased by leaps and bounds all over the West, and in the Red River Valley, at least, if not elsewhere in the province, alfalfa seems to be coming into its own. The Animal Husbandry staff conceived their steer fattening work for the past winter as a test between the profitability of the old standard feeding crops and the new.

Reduced to the simplest terms it may be said that the silage-alfalfa steers gained faster than those fed hay and oat sheaves, and their feed cost was less. Lot 1 (the corn-alfalfa steers) gained one-quarter of a pound per day per head faster than Lot 2 (the hay-oat-sheaf steers), and consumed less grain—73 pounds grain less per hundred pounds of gain. The oat sheaves cost \$8.55 per ton to raise, even though they came from a three-and-one-half-ton crop grown on summerfallow. The college farm is producing alfalfa for a little more than half that price, \$4.58 per ton. Commenting on the selling charges for steers when finished, plus the loss due to shrink, the experimenters draw attention to the fact that the man who raises his own steers makes an additional profit of about \$3.00 per animal.

Believes in Packing Silage

"Have just read an article in your columns on the subject of packing silage," writes a farm reader, "and think perhaps you will be interested in my own experience. I own a 12-25 tractor and a 19-inch fly-wheel type silo filler, and have been filling silos for the last five years, 17 to 22 in number every fall. With this machine I fill a 14 by 30 silo in about from six to eight hours, depending on the condition of the corn and the pep of the crew. I have watched results on the different silos closely, and find that it certainly needs packing while filling. Three or four good working men are none too many when filling at that rate. I have seen considerable silage spoiled, besides suffering a large amount of settling after filling of about nine or 10 feet, where a silo that was well packed rarely settled more than five feet, and in some instances only three feet. I agree that giving it a good

tramping every day for about two weeks after filling will help a good deal to make good silage.

"I always cut the silage one-half inch and keep the knives good and sharp and well adjusted to the cutting-bar. I change knives regularly twice a day and if we happen to get a rain on the corn lying down in the field so as to get it full of sand and dirt, I change them four times, which I find pays me big in the saving of power and strain on the filler.

"The proper stage for cutting corn for silage is, in my opinion, when it is all well dented, but on account of my big run every fall I get corn all the way from milk stage to dead ripe and frozen.

"I never advise anyone to put water in his silage as long as I can twist a reasonable amount of juice out of the stalk, no matter how dry it appears to be otherwise, but I put it in whenever wanted as I have a rotary force pump mounted on my filler and can pump it in over the top into the distributing pipe at any amount wanted, which is regulated by a gate valve, located near the pump in the suction pipe."

Rejuvenating Old Sires

Dr. Serge Voronoff claims that by gland-grafting for several generations it should be possible to establish a better race of sheep which will produce an enormously heavier clip of wool, and so bring about a very great reduction in the price of woolen clothing. In his actual methods of grafting Dr. Voronoff has applied the same principles as a gardener employs in budding, and, therefore, bases his hopes for the creation of a new race of animals on experience gained from vegetable and plant grafting.

By taking a certain number of grafted rams, and introducing them into the flocks of sheep all over the world, and continuing this process through successive generations, it does not seem, it is said, to be too much of a Herculean task to develop a new race of sheep within the lifetime of a man. The same may be said with regard to horses and cattle. Indeed, the work already accomplished by Dr. Voronoff on cattle has been very successful, and from all parts of the world reports of satisfactory results have been announced by cattle breeders who have been following Dr. Voronoff's methods.

Laboratory Experiments

It will be remembered that Dr. Voronoff's experiments aimed at speeding up the development of young stock and rejuvenating old rams. Two experiments in the former connection were carried out, one with goats and the other with sheep. In the case of



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the sheep three specimens of different ages were selected. No. 1 was three months old and weighed 36 pounds, months old and weighed 46 pounds, while No. 3 was five months old and weighed 60 pounds when the tests and weighed 60 pounds. When the tests started. Being the youngest and smallest No. 1 was grafted with an extra gland, No. 2 was used as a check, and No. 3 had its reproductive glands removed. A year later the grafted sheep had gained 36 pounds, and weighed 72 pounds; the check sheep had gained 26 pounds and weighed also 72 pounds; but the third sheep gained only nine pounds and weighed 69 pounds. When they were clipped, it was found that the grafted animal yielded two-and-three-quarter pounds more wool than the third sheep, and was only a few grains short of the normal sheep, which was a month older. The length of the wool was decidedly in favor of No. 1, being one centimetre longer, on an average, than that of No. 2.

Alternate Old Age and Youth

One of the first experiments in rejuvenation was carried out with a 12-year-old ram that was so decrepit that it could not hold its head up or walk without staggering. Obviously he was useless for breeding or wool-growing. An extra gland was grafted on this animal, taken from a young ram two years old. In three months' time the old chap had become aggressive, active and splendid to look at, and eight months after the graft a lamb was borne by his mate!

Dr. Voronoff removed the gland from the animal again (all his operations are done under a powerful anaesthetic), and in three months he had become the old, feeble, tottering ram of previous days. Again an extra gland was grafted, and again the ram regained his strength, vigor and aggressiveness. The writer adds that today, six years after the animal should have been dead by all known laws of sheep-raising, he remains alive, energetic and useful; and he continues to produce a splendid coat of wool each year. He is now the father of a third lamb! It seems that stock improvement by selection will soon be out-of-date!—London Livestock Journal.

Vaccination for Navel-ill

In the 1925 report of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, just to hand, Mr. Gibson has summarized the work of five years' check on the practice of inoculating in-foal mares for the prevention of navel-ill in their off-spring at birth. He warns against taking these results as conclusive, as they do not take in enough cases, but asserts that foals from the vaccinated mares were strong and vigorous with the exception of two colts from the same mare.

In the case of untreated mares, having their foals vaccinated at birth, the loss was approximately 50 per cent. It is, therefore, he says, advisable to inoculate the mares previous to foaling. This method has a tendency to render the foetus immune from the invasion of joint-ill germs. The use of vaccine is not a positive preventative against joint-ill in all foals. However, it is noted that when vaccine is used, together with cleanliness and good care, the percentage of live foals is increased. The experiment for the control of navel-ill is being continued. The brood mares are fed potassium iodide, vaccinated previous to foaling, and every precaution taken to ensure healthy foals.

Livestock on the Road

"Cowpuncher" has some ideas on handling livestock en route to the yards which are worth space in this corner of the page.

"If possible have the cattle in the stock yards at the shipping point 12 hours before loading," he says. "Feed well-cured hay and see that water is supplied. Bed the car well and fill the racks with as much hay as can be stuffed in, and above all don't overload the car. A car loaded to the minimum of 21,000 pounds only, will allow the animals to lie down and rest, which they will do if there is a deep layer of bedding."

"Heavy shrinkage is caused by running cattle into the yards and letting them have a big drink while hot and loading soon after."

"Don't feed sheaf oats before loading or in the cars as it tends to scouring. Go with your ear to the stock yards and see for yourself that they have feed and water in the pen. I have followed up cattle, getting there at 10 p.m., to find them without hay, and had to carry it to them myself, else they would have had nothing till morning."

Goat Men Invade Prairies

The British Columbia Goat Breeders' Association finds there is a keen demand for milk goats from the prairie provinces, but that the high express charges on single animals (from \$15 to \$30 per head) is too big a handicap and kills the business. The association therefore plans to take orders for milk goats at reasonable prices laid down at Calgary or other points, and to place these orders with its members and if sufficient orders are received the association will collect the goats and ship them by carload to Calgary, or other convenient points. Prairie buyers will then have to pay only the price of the animal and the express from Calgary or other points to their own address.

British Columbia has been breeding milk goats now for 10 years and with government assistance in the importation of high-class sires and female stock has bred up splendid animals of the three leading breeds with excellent milking qualities.

Sheep As Brush Killers

"I live on a bushy farm," says S. S. Judd, of Stettler, Alta., "and have been using sheep for several years to assist me in clearing this land."

"To the man who has a quantity of light brush to deal with, I can suggest nothing better than to fence as much of the land as possible, chop and burn each year, and run from one to three ewes with their lambs, per acre, according to the amount of native grasses growing amongst the brush."


"The sheep will nip all the leaf buds as soon as started, thereby killing the roots the first year. The third year the poplar and most of the biggest willows will be decayed and will give little trouble in breaking."

British Locate Source of Disease

Authorities in Great Britain recently became convinced that outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease were traceable to hog carcasses imported from the continent of Europe, and a ban was placed at once on hog carcasses and parts of carcasses. This embargo hits most directly at the fresh pork trade with Holland, but cured pork or bacon is not affected.

Canadians, naturally, will be interested in this new ordinance, for it is sure to affect the market abroad and, to some extent, perhaps, in this country. Just what the outcome will be even those in closest touch with the trade are not prepared to say. A Dutch firm doing business in the Smithfield market made the statement that fresh pork imported from Holland practically equalled the whole of the supplies raised in Great Britain and Ireland. The volume of Dutch pork finding a market in Great Britain, is probably exaggerated somewhat in this statement, but the fact remains that it is large and its exclusion from the British trade will, no doubt, force two important changes: First, much of the home product usually sold as cured bacon, shoulders or rolls will be marketed as fresh pork. This, on first thought, would appear like a favorable change, enhancing the demand for cured product from abroad, in which Canada would share. But there is another aspect of the case that is not so encouraging. What will happen to all the hogs slaughtered in Holland and denied access to Great Britain in the fresh state? Undoubtedly much of it will be cured into Wiltshire sides and consigned to the same market from which Holland's fresh pork is debarred. That means more competition for Canada.

So it is rather hard to predict just what effect the new British regulation will have on the price of hogs and on the bacon industry in this country. There will be a re-adjustment, of course, and we shall have to wait and see just how it is going to affect us in Canada.



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Here is another farmer's recommendation of the Waterloo "Champion" Thresher:

Mr. Curtis English, of Glenavon, Sask., writes us on March 5, 1926:

"I am writing you to say that in all my experience in threshing I will sure put the Waterloo 'Champion' against any. I purchased a new 24-36 Waterloo 'Champion' last fall, and I had a big season's run and tough threshing most of the time, and I never had a minute's lost time with the separator, and I had not a cent's repair bill. She is easy to operate and easy to drive. I would sure recommend a Waterloo to anyone thinking of buying a machine. This is my second Waterloo machine."

We have scores of letters like this one from farmers who have found from experience that the Waterloo "Champion" is the perfect thresher. It is built for strength and service, and can be relied on to go through the heaviest job of threshing without a moment lost. It gets all the grain without waste and cleans it ready for market. Its action is smooth and fast, with no clogging. Made in seven sizes: 22 x 36, 24 x 42, 28 x 48, 33 x 52, 36 x 56 and 40 x 62.

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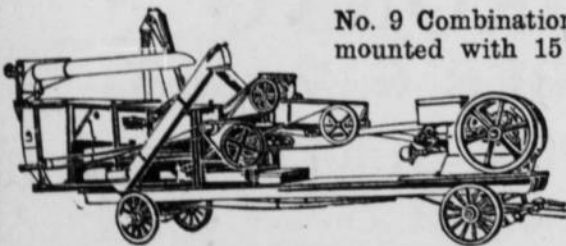
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Afield with Guide Farmers



Mr. Berg's twenty-disc drill fitted with markers and with all runs stopped but two. He uses this for planting corn or grain in rows in his campaign to stop soil drifting.

Combatting Wind Damage

Having farmed in the dry area of Southern Alberta for the last 15 years, where the only rise of real estate is by the winds taking it up in the air, and having overcome the trouble of soil drifting, I thought perhaps my experience might be of some value to some fellow farmers that are facing that same problem.

In the first place the land should be plowed crosswise to the prevailing winds, that would perhaps be north and south, as the prevailing winds are from the west in the prairie provinces.

Plow the land in strips not more than 20 rods wide and leave a strip of stubble between each strip of plowing so as to not leave too big a field of bare plowing exposed to the wind, otherwise the wind gets too much of a sweep at the plowed ground, and hence it will drift.

Better still, strip your summerfallow with corn or grain in rows five-and-a-half feet apart. This is an ideal way to keep the land at home, and it provides a certain amount of feed at the same time.

Having tried this out for the last number of years, I might state that no extra machinery is needed for doing the work. For corn, stop up all the runs on the drill but two, five-and-a-half feet apart, and then make a marker and fasten on to the footsteps of the drill a 1 x 4, 16 feet long, with a piece of a fence post about two feet long fastened on to each end of the 1 x 4, with a light piece of chain about two feet long. This makes a double marker that is quite satisfactory.

In case a 20-run drill is used, it is necessary to drive 18 inches wide of the wheel mark. A good idea is to have a tape line and measure the distance between the rows on driving back on the first round, then the marker can be regulated accordingly.

On a Van Brunt drill, by letting the covers back the first notch for coarse grain and setting the drill on one-and-one-quarter bushel for wheat, it will seed about the right amount of corn in rows. If wheat or oats is used instead of corn, two runs should be left open in each place, so as to have a double row of grain.

For cultivation we use an eight-foot duckfoot cultivator, by taking off or lifting up the scuffer in the centre of the cultivator so as to straddle the rows. The corn or grain can be harvested with a grain binder, an eight-foot cut taking two rows at the time.

The idea is, that aside from the protection the land gets from the stubble, the stubble will hold the snow on the land, thereby providing the moisture needed for forming a crust on the top of the soil. When this crust is broken up in the spring it forms a granular mulch that will not drift.

We have had an open winter this year, and in the high spring winds many a good field of bare summerfallow was drifted so badly that the bottom of the plowing is bare; all the loose soil has blown away. Land that was stripped as described above did not move.

Grass crops leave a residue of humus in the soil that is an effective check against drifting, but when land gets into this condition it is difficult to get grass started. One way of getting a stand of grass started is to seed it in the fall on summerfallow with fall rye. If a grass seeder attachment is not at hand, rye grass seed or brome grass seed can be mixed with the rye and seeded the ordinary way. The drill box should be filled only half full at the time, and it will be necessary to have some one stirring up the seed in the drill box with a stick, as brome and rye grass seed does not feed very readily. From one-third to one-half bushel of rye and 12 to 15 pounds of brome or rye grass seed to the acre should be about right. Seed shallow, about an inch deep.—V. O. Berg, Alta.

Keeps Ahead of Russian Thistles

"Having had some eight year's experience in combatting the Russian thistle, I think my experience can be of some use to Guide readers.

"All my summerfallow is cultivated twice in the spring before seeding with a week or two allowed between the first and second cultivation. The object of the first cultivation is to get all the weeds to grow and the second cultivation is to destroy all weeds that have come up. This puts the summerfallow in excellent shape for immediate sowing to wheat.

"Since I am a firm believer in diversified farming, it is only my late summerfallows that are bare. All early summerfallowing is sown to a row crop. Corn is my biggest row crop. I have tried oats and also spring rye, and this year I intend to sow field peas and oats together in rows three and a half feet apart.

"Sometimes, where wire or cut worms have thinned out the crop, the weeds are very apt to grow in a given time and make it very difficult to harvest the crop. In this case if the season is not too far gone I destroy the whole crop and put in oats or barley. If I think that the crop is worth leaving, but the contrary proves true when too late to row to a feed crop, I cut the crop for hay when the thistles are in a tender stage. As a rule only parts of a field would prove so poor as to make it necessary to cut for hay. This makes fairly good hay for cattle and sheep. This last course also prevents the weeds going to seed.

"In the fall I sow winter rye in the stubble. This surely puts the Russian thistle out of existence. Winter rye is the great weed destroyer and a very cheap grain to produce. Most of the soil on my farm is of light black loam. It is a soil that responds quite readily to a cultivated crop and winter rye." S. Luchsinger, Sask.

Manure From Crop Refuse

During the war when German potash was not available in Great Britain, and when shipping for the transport of Chili nitrate was scarce, artificial manure reached a level of prices previously unheard of, and British farmers

were obliged to modify age-long practices. The Rothamstead Experimental Farm, spurred by the emergency, set about experimenting with preparations which could be added to straw, garden refuse, hop vines, tree bark, etc., to induce rapid decay and provide manure of high quality. The outcome of these experiments was the perfection of a substance sold commercially today under the name of Adeco.

The use of this starter or ferment has spread round the world. In tropical countries it is being used with good effect in reducing banana leaves, rice husks, tea prunings, wild sunflowers, sugar cane trash, and the widest range of crop refuse into good manure. A table of composition of some of the resulting products compared to well rotted barnyard manure of average quality gives some idea of the value of Adeco manure.

Origin of manure	Per cent. of important constituents	Organic matter	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Barnyard manure obtained by natural rotting.		18.9	.53	.23	.56
Average dung		14.9	.64	.45	.20
Various Adeco manures,		16.3	.55	.94	1.25
Wheat straw		16.2	.55	.36	.28
Garden refuse					
Corn stalks					

In making manure with this ferment, the dry crop refuse is stacked in a pile about six feet high, the Adeco spread over the top at the rate of one to one-and-a-half hundred weight to each ton of dry matter, and then the pile is kept wet. Where the natural rainfall is five inches a year or more per month, water is not required after the initial application. Fermentation begins in from a few days to three weeks. The pile is not disturbed for at least that time. If it becomes too dry, the farmer finds himself under the necessity of turning the whole stack over to get a better mixture. By three or four months the pile will have lost half its bulk. When ready to use it can be cut quite easily with a spade.

The company which has the distributing rights for Adeco are quite frank in stating their apprehensions about getting first class results from wheat straw in a country with as light rainfall and so plentifully blessed with drying winds as Western Canada. Some experimentation is still going on in South Africa in a region comparable to our own and something more may yet be learned which will make this preparation of practical value to prairie farmers.

Land Packer Paid Him Well

In your issue of May 15 I noticed an article, entitled, Diverse Views on Packer. With your permission I would like to submit a few thoughts along the same line.

It is just possible that some wrong impressions may be formed from the statements that are there given, seeing they are based chiefly on the reports of experimental farms.

Allow me to state that every farm in this western country does not lie adjacent to Indian Head or Brandon, etc., but that in different sections of the country conditions vary to a very great extent. I would not be opposed to the experimental farms, for they have certainly been of great assistance to this new country, but the trouble is to make all the experiments applicable in every section of the country; in fact, if some of the experiments that have been tried at these farms and proved successful (or otherwise) were adopted in every section of the country, the results might be the reverse, such as the packer. If an experimental farm was established somewhere in this section of the country, we might find that reports would be altogether different, and that the farmers would receive information that would be of very great advantage to everyone of them.

Although many may have observed what were my first impressions of the necessity for the packer, I will state them briefly here. One rather dry summer several years ago, on walking along the end of a field of oats, I noticed at regular distances a strip of grain standing up about eight inches above the rest and very much thicker. After studying this a little more closely, I found that each strip was where the wheel of the seeder had passed

over, the soil having been packed more firmly there. I consequently came to the conclusion that if I could have gone over my whole field with the seeder wheels, I would have had from 25 to 50 per cent. better crop. I had never seen a packer then, but when opportunity presented itself, I soon obtained one, and I am convinced today that it has been a money-maker for me.

I believe that as well as being a means towards extra production, the packer is a means towards earlier ripening. Let me give our experience: I plowed a field in the fall, harrowed it and packed it; in spring I harrowed it again and seeded it to wheat and packed it again. I was growing Red Fife then, but some of my neighbors had started to grow Marquis. One I will mention, a good farmer (he had

Per cent. of important constituents	Organic matter	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
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Various Adeco manures,	16.3	.55	.94	1.25
Wheat straw	16.2	.55	.36	.28
Garden refuse				
Corn stalks				

no packer and his land was not packed) had his wheat sown several days ahead of mine, but when my wheat was in the stook his was still green. I got 35 bushels per acre that year, considered an exceptionally good yield in this district. I would not say that a packer should be used under all circumstances, but if a farmer is to succeed he must use his brains as well as his implements.

There are other advantages of the packer. Land that has been packed gives a much lighter draft to the team when hauling off the grain in threshing time. Land that is inclined to clog on the plow will clean very much better if packed the year before.

I have just found out another thing. Many farmers state that they cannot get their cultivators to work properly. If the land has been previously packed they will have little difficulty, providing the cultivator is properly adjusted.

So long as the land is packed I don't believe it makes much difference as to the kind of packer that is used. Just one thing; if a combination packer is used after the grain is up, it has a tendency to throw out some grain. I would say use surface packer after grain is up.—George Mess, Bredenbury, Sask.

Refuse Oil for Thistles

The Guide has never been very enthusiastic about the oil method of attacking sow thistles as it sterilizes the soil and makes it useless for productive purposes. With the ever present danger of fresh infestation there are obviously limits to which this method of thistle eradication can be pushed.

But if oil is to be widely used, the suggestion contained in the bulletin published by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is worth some attention. Mr. Tullis says:

"Used oil drained from crank cases of motors will destroy plant life in the soil. The quantity used should not vary greatly from that of fuel oil, although no exact determination has been made. It is essential that sufficient be applied to soak down to the rootstock that extends horizontally about four inches below the soil surface. If odd plants show up the second year more should be added where they appear. Garages are usually willing to keep refuse oil at no cost if containers are supplied."

Grain-Cleaning Device

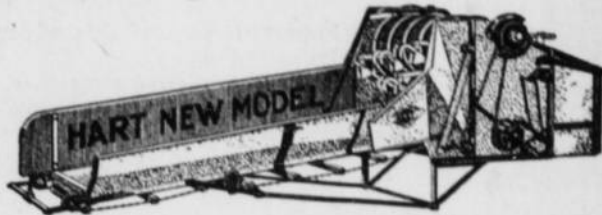
An apparatus has been invented by an official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for removing smut and light dockage from wheat as it is threshed, by using suction. The grain, as it is thrown from the thresher elevator, is spread out into a thin, even stream, by being directed on to a low inverted cone. Suction from above draws a current of air through the thin sheet of falling grain and lifts out the light material. The device is called the Bates' aspirator, after E. N. Bates, the market specialist who invented it.

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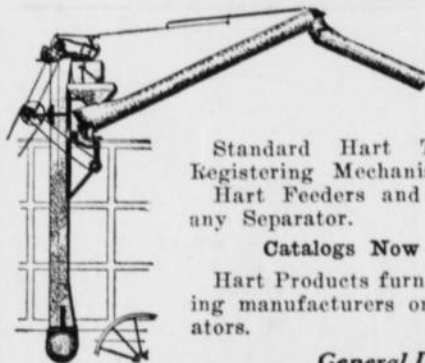
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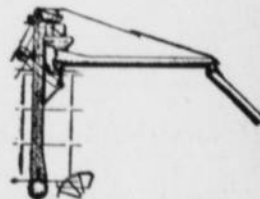
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—they last longer

Read the Classified Section, pages 28-30, for bargains

agriculture know how to do as well as they know how to grow corn or small grains. In the case of seeding down, a failure or two would not be thought to indicate any impracticability of good rotations, for the experience of other farmers has shown it to be successful, and also vital.

Late Seeding Discouraged

There are a few causes of failure which can be traced in the reports. Most important, perhaps, is late seeding. Late seeding causes a strong green growth in the cool of the fall, which draws heavily on that soil moisture which should be stored for the following year. It has been shown conclusively, I think, that rain in September and October is practically as valuable for the coming crop as rain in June of the year in which the crop is on the ground. This rain must be conserved, and in order to conserve it, there should not remain later than say September 10, plants of any kind, either weeds, late grains or any cultivated crop, on land which is to be cropped the following year. As very green oats will head again if cut, and keep on growing and drawing out soil moisture, it is necessary that the oats attain a certain stage of maturity by September 10, which, of course, means that the date of seeding must be fairly early. I believe it quite well proved that no late June planting should be done, that row crops, even if only for green feed, should be sown before June 15 or not at all.

One of the principal values of the summerfallow is the way it helps to distribute the season's labor. If there were no other strong reason for fallowing, this reason would probably ensure an appreciable amount of fallowing. The use of row crops may reduce in importance all the other reasons for fallowing, but if the row crops must be sown early it cannot annul this reason. Similarly, row crops cannot be used as a substitute for late fallowing without running into the danger of a heavy green growth on the land in the autumn.

I think the following two sentences deserve emphasis. First, probably all cases of low yields of grains sown on land that had borne a row crop in the preceding year can be ascribed to a late growth in the fall of that year. Second, the use of row crops cannot extend the season for seeding to any great extent, if at all.

Modifications Expected

It is hardly to be expected that the row crop is yet completely adapted to its new habitat in Saskatchewan. Yet it offers great promise. Farmers should study methods to completely adapt it to the practical conditions on the farm, and how to find the best place for it in the season's operations. As there are a dozen different agricultural areas in the West, I have no doubt but that in time a slightly different adaptation of the system will be worked out for each one. Some may confine themselves to oats in rows; others may grow extensive areas of barley and wheat by this system. In some districts it may be used as a summerfallow substitute only, while other districts may use it in all seriousness as a means of growing cash crops of wheat.

In fact, for the south-western part of the province, there is considerable promise in a return to the original idea of the row crop—an insurance against drought. Wheat in rows might even be sown on summerfallow, and thus a large area where ordinary grain growing has been found difficult, brought into permanent production. There is also the possibility that special machinery will be developed which will permit the space between the rows to be cut down from 30 and 36 inches to single rows 12 or 18 inches apart, thus spacing the plants more evenly than any row system that has been tried yet.

Whatever may be the final place found for row crops of small grains, I am sure the farmers of the West will not let the matter rest until they have found out definitely what the system offers for them.

These Motorists Know About Balloon Tires!

THE important part of this advertisement was written by people who have used Goodyear Balloon Tires.

Read what they say—and remember, this is but a tiny echo of a countrywide chorus of approval.

Please note that every desirable feature of tire performance is represented in their testimony.

And ask yourself, in the light of these facts, if Goodyear Balloon Tires are not the tires you want.

What a fine tribute, too, these letters are to the celebrated Goodyear SUPERTWIST Cord!

Most of the superior service qualities mentioned here can be traced to this extra-elastic, extra-durable material.

An exclusive Goodyear development, SUPERTWIST, is now used in all Goodyear Cord Tires—balloon sizes and high-pressure sizes.

And they are sold by Goodyear Selected Dealers everywhere.

Goodyear means Good Wear

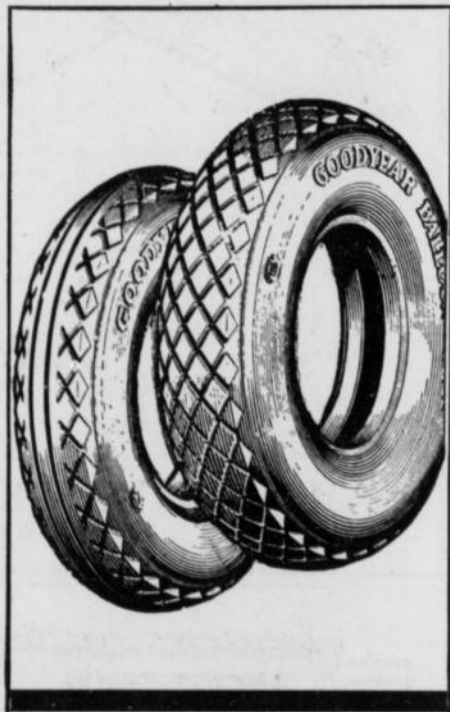
Moncton, N.B.
In 1924 I equipped my car with Goodyear Balloons and have since gone 11,000 miles. The tires show very little sign of wear and have given me perfect satisfaction.
F. P. Forbes.

Ottawa, Ont.
The set of Goodyear Balloons which I bought two years ago is still going strong. They show a mileage of between 28,000 and 30,000 and look good for 10,000 more. I use my car to demonstrate Lovejoy Shock Absorbers and I pick out the roughest roads. During the past year I have had two wheels broken and had my brakes re-lined twice—but no tire trouble.
Fred. E. Lake.

Toronto, Ont.
We have been operating two Star Sedans on Goodyear Balloons and the original ten tires have delivered over 27,000 miles, are still on and look good. We have cut our overhead by reducing tire cost per mile and the extra cushioning has materially lowered our car depreciation, while the comfort afforded by Goodyear Balloons has increased our patronage.
Ernest Rankin.

Kitchener, Ont.
It has been decided to use Goodyear Tires on the fleet of cars operated by this company. Naturally, on this commodity, as well as on other supplies purchased, we try to get the best value for our money. Our records show that we have less trouble and get more mileage out of Goodyears than any other tires and for this reason the decision was made.
Geo. S. Ahrens.

The L. McBrine Co., Limited.



Montcalm, Man.
I have travelled over 15,000 miles on the first set of Goodyear Balloons purchased in this town and I have had no trouble. The tires have been used three years and when they are to be replaced, I can assure you that Goodyear Tires will be used.
Ed. Comeault.

Milner, B.C.
I have driven the Goodyear Balloons on my Dodge Touring over 20,000 miles and two of them have never been changed. All are in good condition and they are certainly a great saving in car depreciation.
Dr. Jervis.

Nanaimo, B.C.
In 1925 I equipped my Oldsmobile Six with Goodyear 32 x 4.95 Balloons. I drove them over the worst of the Island roads and got an average of 22,000 miles from them. The car rides splendidly and over the worst roads I never once used chains.
Dave W. Thom.

Scott Junction, Que.
For your reference I can advise you that I have been more than pleased with your Balloons. I have travelled over 14,000 miles with the same set without any trouble. These tires are still on my car and I expect to make from two to three thousand miles more with them.
R. Lebel.

St. Georges Est., Beauce, Que.
On the 14th of July, 1924, I bought a Dodge Coupe which was equipped with five Goodyear Tires. To date I have received more than 22,000 miles and of the five, three seem to be good for 4,000 to 5,000 additional miles.
J. W. Marcotte.

GOOD YEAR

MADE IN CANADA

A Combination Grain and Clover Thresher

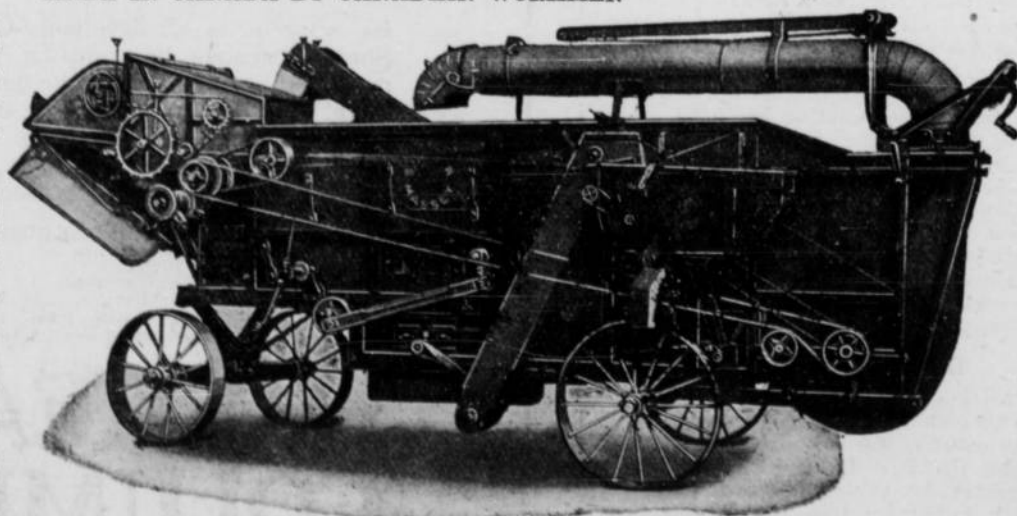
At Little More Than The Cost of Either One

The experience of ninety years of building grain threshers and forty years of building clover hullers is embodied in this one machine.

It is fully guaranteed as a grain thresher and also for threshing clover and grass seeds.

The machine herein illustrated is of wood construction. Our rugged, steel threshers can also be supplied, similarly equipped. For further information write to:

MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIAN WORKMEN



SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY LIMITED

HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, EDMONTON, CALGARY, or 360 Beach Avenue, VANCOUVER

The pioneer Canadian manufacturers of Grain Threshers, Clover Hullers, Steam and Kerosene Tractors, and a complete line of Road Machinery, etc.

What to Expect of Cookers

Continued from Page 6

of use. Some seem to think that because it is made of tin it will not wear well. Given good care it will not easily rust from use. I know one woman who has used one fairly steadily for eight years, and she is well satisfied

no worry about foods burning, while the saving of fuel means also a cooler kitchen for working. Hence both the cook's health and disposition are apt to be improved by such a purchase.

Any housewife who has the money should certainly possess either a steam cooker or a pressure cooker. Just which one it is better for her to purchase depends upon her own special



The hot-water bath or wash-boiler method of canning is commonly used in a great many homes

with it and quite enthusiastic about its use. There is no need for special recipes or rules, for it, after all, is simply cooking by steam. The cooker is so well built and compact that there is not the discomfort there is of cooking over an open kettle. For canning employ the same time as you would for the ordinary water bath or boiler method and you should get excellent results.

The thrifty homemaker often says, "Why spend more money for new things when I already have a very good equipment which I know and can manage easily? I have pots, saucepans and boilers. Is boiling not as satisfactory a method to use as steaming, either with or without pressure?" When canning, the use of the big boiler of water for sterilizing the jars and fruit proves a very cumbersome method as compared with the Conservo, for instance. The boiler is very heavy to handle, it takes a long time for the water to boil, and hence there is much extra heat and labor used. It is found also that often there is quite a little waste of the syrup from the jars, since frequently we notice that the water in the boiler is discolored with the color of the fruit we are canning, strawberry or plum juice perhaps. This means a loss of both flavor and sugar. It has already been explained that this method is not quite as safe to use for canning meats and vegetables as the pressure cooker.

From a nutrition standpoint boiling is not as satisfactory a method as steaming, since it usually means a great deal of waste of the liquor in which the meat or vegetables are cooked. A nutrition expert has recently made the following very strong charge against the housewife: "The greatest and most common source of food waste found in the average household is the 'throwing out' of the pot liquor or broth in which food is cooked with the consequent discarding of the precious mineral salts such as iron, lime, etc., which are so important for the health of the body." Of course, if you are really thrifty and save all of this for soups and gravies, the boiling method is not such an extravagant one for you.

You cannot throw away your saucepans or pots if you have these new cookers. There are many ways in which they will still have to be used—for sauces, for cooking in small amounts, for "boiled dinners" and stews. An increasing use of the new equipment, however, will mean much saving of time and labor for you. With them there is

problems and the fuel she uses, how much and what type of canning she does and last, but not least, how much initial expense she can undertake. Fuel may be cheap in her locality, then the time-saving and comfort in operation will count most with her.

Money wisely spent in labor-savers is one of the best economies that can be effected in a farm home.

Some Cookery Don'ts

Don't always "fry" potatoes. Starch coated with fat is very difficult to digest and if indulged in too often can not help but to be harmful. Boiling, baking or mashing are better ways of cooking; and creamed potatoes is a more desirable way of serving left overs than the ordinary method of frying.

Don't serve pie too often. It is an undesirable dessert for the children. For the reasons mentioned above the filling will be more wholesome for the whole family if served minus the pastry.

Don't serve pancakes too often. Use only a small amount of fat while cooking them. The extreme heat decomposes the fat, making it undesirable for food and the cakes will be more easily digested if no fat is absorbed by them.

Don't cook cheese in chunks. It is a concentrated food and should be easily masticated so that it may be finely divided before going into the stomach. A cup of grated or thinly sliced cheese melted in two cups of white sauce and served with macaroni, diced potatoes, cauliflower or rice makes a dish that is scientifically combined and nourishing.

Don't serve half-cooked cereals. The grains should be softened by long cooking to prevent irritating the walls of the stomach.

Don't serve half-baked or burned bread. The burned bread will be wasted and the half-baked will be hard to masticate. The partly-cooked starch in the under-baked bread will also be hard to digest.

Don't forget that whole wheat bread is more nourishing than loaves made from white flour alone. Make some brown bread each week.

Don't give pickles and relishes to children because they put a burden upon the digestion.

Don't confine the meals to meat, potatoes, pie, pickles, rich cakes and white bread. Ring the changes with fish, cheese, dried fruits, home-canned vegetables and fruits, brown bread, simple cakes and milk dishes. The family will live longer.



"How about it, Daddy?"

I shall be all right, but what about Mother till I can be her man?"



35



ASSURANCE Life COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG



Save the surface and you have all that's new!

Save it with Kyanize

You Can Finish Furniture in Two Ways

TRANSPARENT FINISH—If you want to bring out and increase the beauty of the wood grain or pattern, you can easily make your old furniture look like new by simply brushing on a coat of Kyanize Floor Finish. Dry over-night, it imparts new life and lustre to the grain or pattern, either with the clear or "natural," or, if you choose, in the handsome hardwood shades from Light Oak to Dark Mahogany. Remember—easy to apply—dries over-night—waterproof—wear-resistant and cannot scratch white—that is Kyanize Floor Finish.

BEAUTIFUL TINTED ENAMEL FINISH—You may easily transform old, dingy, black walnut, oak and other discarded furniture into attractive, usable and modern breakfast sets, bedroom and sun-room sets, or, in fact, things of beauty and usefulness for any room in the house. Kyanize Celoid Finish, the new medium-gloss enamel, washable and waterproof—easily applied with a brush—dries over-night, makes it easy for you to do these things yourself. Nine delicately-toned tints from Pale Ivory to Twilight Blue, and also Pure White, make an almost limitless choice of color combination.

A new book, "The Charm of Painted Things," tells how easily you can apply Kyanize in and around your home. If there is no Kyanize agent in your vicinity and you want the "Charm" booklet before placing sample order, send your name and address to the nearest distributor named below and they will send the book: Boston Varnish Co., 872 Everett Station, Boston, Mass.

Canadian Distributors:
THE J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO. LTD. **BOGARDUS, WICKENS LTD.**
Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon Vancouver, B.C.



Present this coupon to any Kyanize dealer. 55c VALUE 15c	
1 full & pint can Kyanize Floor Finish (any color), regular price	\$.30
1 good brush (bristles in rubber), regular price	.15
1 book "Charm of Painted Things"	.10
Value of this coupon on this offer only	\$.55
You pay in cash only	.15

Present this coupon to any Kyanize dealer. 95c VALUE for 25c	
1 full & pint can Kyanize Celoid Finish (White or tints), regular price	\$.60
1 good 1 1/2-inch brush (bristles in rubber), regular price	.25
1 book "Charm of Painted Things"	.10
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You pay in cash only	.25



When the Mail Comes In

THIS farmer's cows pay him a good monthly income.

A larger milk cheque will reward the farmer who is constantly adding better cows to his stock.

Ask for a copy of our Farmer's Account Book. You will find it useful in managing your farm.

The Royal Bank of Canada

F540



You're paying high for the Stable Fly!

Milk cows lose 10 to 40% in milk yields—you lose the profits. Steers lose 10 to 15% in weight, often ten pounds in a day—this comes out of your market returns! All livestock suffer from loss of blood and weakened vitality. Weak animals slow down farm operations.

It's losses, losses everywhere, that the pestiferous, biting, tormenting Stable Fly takes his costly toll of blood! Yet it is as easy to fight him off as for animals to eat good salt!

Homestead Fly Salt is pure salt to which has been added simple ingredients which become effective through the perspiration of the animal. The Stable Fly is repulsed certainly and effectively, as long as this reliable salt is fed regularly. No other preparation or salt is needed. Absolutely does not affect quality of meat or milk in any way. Remarkable success in the Western United States. Copies of testimonial letters will be sent on request.

Write for free booklet telling all about the costly ravages of the Stable Fly!

H10

Homestead FLY SALT

Distributed in Canada only by
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

News of the Organizations

Livestock Pool for Manitoba

Following the Interprovincial Conference on Co-operative Livestock Marketing at Regina, held a short time ago, the United Farmers of Manitoba have taken steps to bring about the formation of a provincial organization for co-operative livestock marketing, similar to those already established or under way in Alberta and Saskatchewan. At the meeting of the Central board of the association, on June 17, it was decided to call a meeting to be held in Winnipeg, on August 5, of representatives of U.F.M. locals which are co-operatively shipping, and of organized shipping associations in Manitoba. This meeting will consider the question of getting co-operative livestock marketing in Manitoba on a contract basis. Several U.F.M. locals and associations have already either established, or taken steps towards establishing, the use of the contract in their own locals, and the idea of making use of the contract plan is gaining favor in Manitoba, as has already been the case in the other provinces.

At the Regina conference it was arranged to establish an Interprovincial Committee on Co-operative Livestock Marketing, one representative to be appointed from each province. A. J. M. Poole, president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, has been appointed pro tem. to represent Manitoba on that committee. He will act until the meeting of Shipping Association representatives on August 5 is held, and that body will be asked to select the representative to act after that date.

Wheat Pool Year Book

A year book has been issued by the Department of Publicity and Statistics of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, of which S. J. Farmer is director. It contains information with which every pooler should familiarize himself, and which is brought together in this year book in handy and succinct form. It starts out by giving a chronology of the events leading up to the formation of the pools. Then follows a history of the wheat pools, reprinted from J. T. Hull's articles in The Grain Growers' Guide. Separate articles deal with the pool movement in each of the three provinces and with the Central Selling Agency. Appendices contain reproductions of the growers' contracts, of the agreements with elevator companies and of the agreement forming the Central Selling Agency. The financial statements and balance sheets of the pools are also included.

The year book is well printed and illustrated, and should be thoroughly studied by everyone who is actively pushing the pool idea, especially as the re-sign-up period approaches.

Co-operative Wool Growers

The present season will witness a large increase in the quantity of wool marketed co-operatively from the western provinces, according to reports received from all wool-producing centres in the West.

The office of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan branch at Regina report that up to the end of June they have received 1,203 contracts, covering 63,151 fleeces; this is an increase of 75 contracts and 5,549 fleeces over the same date in 1925. Contracts already to hand will yield almost one-half million pounds. Four car loads have already been shipped from the collecting warehouse at Portage la Prairie, and a similar quantity from the warehouse at Regina.

From the Edmonton section approximately 150,000 pounds of wool will be shipped, or an increase of 45,000 pounds. From the Lacombe district 65,000 pounds will be shipped, this being approximately 100 per cent. of the wool produced in that district. The Alberta Sheep Breeders, Calgary, expect to forward around 175,000 pounds, while shipments from the range areas of Alberta will exceed 1,000,000 pounds. From the British Columbia

Wool Growers' Association, shipments will run to at least 225,000 pounds.

All of these organizations market their clips through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited, shipping through the company's central warehouse at Weston, Ontario, where all of the western wool is graded by federal wool graders before being offered to mills in Canada, United States and Great Britain.

United Farmers of Manitoba

At the last annual convention a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the record of the Bracken



T. M. McIlwraith
U.F.M. Field Organizer

government, and offering to the government the co-operation of the executive in calling a convention for the purpose of formulating a program and perfecting the necessary organization for the coming election. Following out the instructions a conference was arranged for June 24. The conference, which was

most representative, was attended by about 200 representatives from all parts of the province. Plans were laid for the organization of the coming provincial campaign. The method of financing was decided upon and a permanent joint committee was appointed. The necessary steps are being taken to thoroughly organize the supporters of the Bracken administration.

The program of district picnics has been carried out except that in some cases the proceedings were interfered with by rain. On July 23 the U.F.M. and the Manitoba Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association are holding a joint field day at the Agricultural College. The morning program will include the judging of dairy cattle by the boys and girls. After lunch Premier Bracken and Hon. A. Prefontaine, minister of agriculture, will address those present. Dean McKillop, of the college, will preside. A demonstration in judging dairy cattle will be given by Professors Wood and Brown, and Prof. Harrison will speak on Fodders. The program will conclude with a sight-seeing trip around the college buildings and grounds.

The U.F.W.M. last month held 12 conferences, an average of one to each district. These conferences have been organized entirely by the women district directors in co-operation with the women of the districts.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

The taking over of the facilities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company by the Wheat Pool has made necessary the reorganization of the business management of the latter organization and its subsidiary, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators. The following statement, covering the reorganization, was issued from pool headquarters at Regina, on June 29:

"E. G. Hingley, of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association, becomes manager of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (Sask. Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited), vice Donald M. Macrae, who has been joint manager of the pool and Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, from their inception. Mr. Macrae will be manager of the reorganized Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited. J. D. Read (wheat pool treasurer) becomes treasurer of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited. Under reorganization: the position of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool treasurer will be filled by S. G. Lowthian, at present holding the equivalent position with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited. F. M. McLaren continues in charge of Sas-

katchewan pool terminals. Geo. W. Robertson (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool) will remain as secretary to pool and elevator organizations.

"The new manager of the pool has been secretary and manager of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association since it was established in 1913, and secretary of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities since 1909. The important new appointment will be a popular one, Mr. Hingley being widely known throughout Saskatchewan. The outstanding success of the Municipal Hail Association, which, under his shrewd and able management, has built up a \$2,000,000 reserve, is generally attributed to Mr. Hingley's work."

J. J. Lamb, Ogema, has been appointed secretary-manager of the Municipal Hail Association in succession to Mr. Hingley.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

At the beginning of July there were 31 locals of the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool organized or being organized. These locals will include from three to 10 shipping points, each depending upon the number of stock to be marketed in the district. They include districts from Edam in the north-west to Alameda in the south-east of the province. While districts in widely separated parts of the province are being organized the sign-up of membership is being confined to the territory covered by these locals because of the necessity of collective shipments. Organization has gone forward largely in those districts from which requests of the formation of a local have come. Each week sees organization begun in new territory. As far as possible the provincial board of directors are completing organization in locals now being formed before starting new locals. This means the securing of sufficient contract signers to make possible the collective shipment of livestock at regular intervals. At the first of July three locals centering on Melfort, Perdue and Duff, had a sign-up sufficient to operate.

By the time this reaches Guide readers more locals will have reached this stage, and organization carried to new territory.

United Dairymen Co-operative

A new selling policy has been adopted by the United Dairymen Co-operative Ltd., of Ontario. This organization, which handles Ontario cheese and butter, has hitherto sold most of its product by auction at Montreal. A new trade arrangement has been made with the firm of A. J. Mills & Co., of Tooley Street, London, who are among the largest importers of cheese and butter in Great Britain. This firm has been appointed the sole selling agents in Great Britain of the U.D.C. The auctions will be conducted at Montreal as usual, but dairy produce will also be shipped to Mills & Co., and an additional outlet thus provided.

The U.D.C. is the largest cheese selling organization in Ontario, last year handling the output of 165 factories. It instituted the selling of cheese on grade at Montreal some years ago. All the cheese shipped to its agent in London will be graded and stamped with a special trade mark, only the finest quality of product being allowed to carry the trade mark. Through this connection the U.D.C. will also be kept closely in touch with cheese market conditions in the Old Country.

Alberta Seed Growers

The plant of the Alberta Seed Growers Association which is operated under the supervision of the Field Crops Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, handled this year 29,627 bushels of registered seed wheat and 27,296 bushels of registered seed oats, together with a quantity of commercial seed which failed to register. At a meeting of the directors last month the cost of the plant and the prices realized for the seed were considered, and it was found that the expenses of operation were practically the same as for last year, but the premiums over and above commercial prices were very much better than in any previous year. Final payments

and statements to shippers to the plant have been sent out. Seed grain was sold to over 1,000 farmers in Alberta, and substantial shipments were made to all the other provinces of Canada and to the United States. The registered seed business in Alberta is firmly established. The plant has thoroughly justified itself and a very bright future is promised for it.

Manitoba Co-operative League

A movement that has been on foot for some time to co-ordinate co-operative educational work in Manitoba culminated in the formation of the Manitoba Co-operative League on June 30. On that date a meeting of representatives of various producers' and consumers' co-operative associations of the province met at the parliament buildings. About 25 delegates, all prominent in co-operative work, were present, and after full discussion the new organization was created, a constitution drafted and officers elected. The president is F. W. Ransome, secretary of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. The purpose of the new organization, as explained by Mr. Ransome, is to encourage co-operative development and to promote education in co-operative principles throughout the province. This work, in which all the co-operatives of the province are interested, could best be performed, it was felt, by affiliating for educational purposes. The independence of the various affiliating bodies will not, of course, be affected as far as their own business enterprises are concerned. Included in the organization are the Manitoba Wheat Pool, the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, the Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool, and virtually all the co-operative associations established in the province. Associated with Mr. Ransome on the executive are W. A. Landreth, of the Poultry Pool; G. W. Tovell, of the Co-operative Dairies; A. J. Axelsson, Starbuck Co-operative Association, and R. B. Dickenson, Solsgirth Seed Growers' Association.

Dairy Co-operation in Minnesota

Sales of butter for the year 1925 by the Minnesota Co-operative Dairies Association, Owatonna, Minn., amounted to \$3,786,467, according to the annual report for the year ending December 31. The net amount of money returned to the creameries was \$3,504,348, and the net margin for the year was \$12,838. Expenses amounted to \$72,743, including \$48,839 for salaries, \$6,804 for interest and discount, \$3,077 for commissions, \$3,753 for rent, \$1,025 for advertising, and a number of other items. Total capital and surplus amounted to \$47,073 on December 31.

This organization, which is a sales agency for a large number of Minnesota creameries, was formed in 1907 and began business in May of 1908. Since 1915 it has maintained a distributing agency in New York city. The quantity of butter handled during the last eight years has ranged from 778,312 pounds in 1913, to 8,323,062 pounds in 1925. Each year has shown an increase over the preceding year.

British Co-operators

In Great Britain 10 per cent. of the people are members of consumers' co-operative societies. In 1924 the membership was 4,702,068. The members are, in most cases, heads of families, which implies that one-third of the population takes a part of its purchases from the co-operatives. The English and Scottish co-operative wholesale societies are responsible for selling one-seventh of the tea and sugar consumed in Great Britain. The total turnover of the retail societies is about £200,000,000 annually, and of the wholesale societies over £90,000,000. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society alone is the largest commercial undertaking, the largest manufacturer and the largest landowner in England. It includes more than 40 undertakings in some 40 of the most varied branches of industry. Its manufactures, which have doubled in the last 10 years, now amount to nearly £30,000,000 yearly. The co-operative societies of Great Britain employed in 1924, 207,211 employees and workers, whose annual wages amounted to £25,596,587.

Cattle, Sheep or Hogs

WHATEVER Livestock you have to sell you need the best in marketing service if you are to get all the money for them you are entitled to. There is no better selling service to be had than you can get through this Farmers' Co-operative Organization. Ship through your Co-operative Association to

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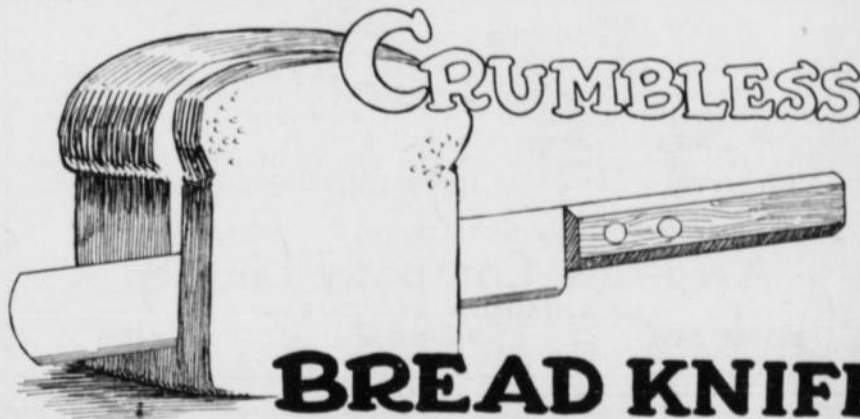
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COMBINATION BREAD KNIFE AND SPATULA

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Thin—Keen—Flexible—Lasting Edge

Cuts the freshest bread without a crumb and without effort. For slicing roast meat it is perfect—cuts a thinner slice than any other.

Just flexible enough to make an ideal spatula.

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to any reader for just a little favor. Boys and girls, and father, too, can get this useful gift for mother by simply sending us a \$1.00 subscription for three years, collected from a friend or neighbor who is not at present a subscriber to The Grain Growers' Guide. Mother will find this her favorite knife and a great treasure.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Save by reading the Classified columns, pages 28-30

Filling the Fruit Cupboard

Farm women readers of *The Guide* tell how they stock their shelves with fruit to supply the family needs the year around

CANNED fruit, not made too rich, served with good bread or biscuits and butter, is more wholesome than too many pies and puddings, besides being much easier got on to the table in a hurry. No farm cellar should be short of fruit. Nor is there any need for the western cellars being short of fruit.

It is an amazing thing to me that some farmers wives buy the fruit they use at high prices. I do not spend more than quarter the amount of money some do, yet I have dozens of quarts of fruit when their shelves are empty. The reason is I grow much of my own.

Commencing in June, the first thing I can is rhubarb. I grew it from seed. It is ready for moderate use the second summer and after that as freely as I like to use it. On Thursday mornings when other work is light I peel and cook enough for 10 quarts, and in a few weeks as it grows I have 40 or 50 quarts.

I grow strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, red, white and black currants and sand cherries. I started a few years ago with a few plants or bushes of each. The strawberries and raspberries spread rapidly, and it does not take a large plantation to provide fruit for a family. One year I may have more of one kind than I really need but I cook them anyhow, for the next year the crop of that particular fruit may be light. Fruit properly put up will be just as good in two years as in one.

The only wild fruit within reach of us is saskatoons. Last summer I got 60 quarts of them by three of us going two days. These will be divided over two years as there is only a good crop of them every second year.

I grow solenberries every year. They are as easily grown as a weed, very hardy and prolific. Three dozen plants or a small packet of seed will produce 25 or 30 quarts. They are fine if properly cooked. Wash the berries and add them to a rather rich boiling syrup and simmer for an hour.

I always grow citrons. A small handful of seed will yield 50 quarts of them in a fairly good year. I cook some with root ginger, some with lemon, others with both lemon and raisins. These are delicious. None of these things are at all difficult to grow on the prairie in central Saskatchewan if you have a windbreak. If you have not got a windbreak of trees make an annual one of sunflowers until the trees grow.

Along with these I buy a few cherries and apricots, a couple of crates each of peaches and plums, a case of good crab apples and a few grapes. The plums and crab apples we hope to soon be growing too as others in the neighborhood have them.

Sometimes I buy a few pears but we are not so fond of them.

In February I usually make a large kettleful of orange or grape fruit marmalade. With this we never lack either in quantity or variety.—Mrs. W. J. B., Sask.

When Money Is Scarce

Every housewife likes to see her fruit shelves full to overflowing with canned fruits, vegetables, jams and jellies in the fall, and to have some still on the shelf by the next summer. But not every housewife can find the money with which to buy enough fruit during summer months to supply their need.

Fruit is not only palatable, but is very necessary to health, as it supplies certain food elements which would

otherwise be lacking in our winter's diet. Each mother, must see that this necessary food and medicine is supplied in some way.

The first fruit to be had is rhubarb and very delicious it is in the early spring, especially the strawberry variety. It may be cooked alone, or flavored by adding lemon or canned pineapple. The green kinds may be utilized by making into rhubarb relish, which are delicious with cold meats. By using some figs and lemons a nice marmalade may also be made from rhubarb.

While "doing down" the rhubarb do not neglect to can some by the cold pack method, as this is found most useful for pies during threshing time or later in the winter as it keeps splendidly. Besides being a delicious fruit, rhubarb seems to have a tonic quality which is valuable in the spring.

Next come the strawberries. Fortunate indeed is the

housewife who possesses a garden patch of this delicious fruit. But

we who do not may, perhaps, find some wild ones, if the

season be favorable. These may be preserved alone, or "stretched out" by adding to rhubarb which makes a nice preserve. Then come the raspberries, gooseberries and saskatoons, if weather conditions allow of a crop of these. Saskatoons are best done with rhubarb, gooseberries or lemon as they have a rather flat taste alone.

The pincherry and choke cherry bushes, especially the latter, may contribute to the fruit supply by making excellent jelly. If the choke cherry does not become solid enough, gelatin or the commercial pectin now on the market, may be added. These are not necessary with the red cherries.

So much for the wild fruits which costs nothing, except the time necessary for picking and the sugar for preserving. There are many fruits on the market during the summer, and if possible a variety should be canned. The crab apple may be used in two ways, for preserving and for jelly. If boiling water is poured over the fruit and allowed to boil for about a minute it may then be poured off and used for making jelly, while a syrup may be added to the fruit and cooked slowly for preserves. The apples are just as good in this way, and there is no waste.

In the fall the garden will contribute to the fruit cupboard too. How many readers have tried canning ripe tomatoes? They keep splendidly are very easy to can, and of course are much cheaper than those which you buy, as well as being superior in flavor. Citron and vegetable marrow may be preserved or used in the making of jam.

Later, apples may be bought and these are the old standby for everyday fruit and for pies. Have you tried cooking them with cranberries? It makes an excellent sauce, a pleasant change from plain apple sauce. Cranberries may be stewed alone, or used for jelly and whatever way they are used, sharpen the appetite and give zest to the meal.

In the late winter when the full jars dwindle away and the empty ones multiply, orange marmalade may be made to help out. This and honey or syrup are especially suitable for breakfast. Honey, though seemingly expensive is really not so, as it goes much



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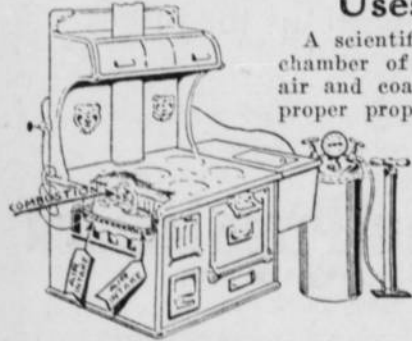
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farther than syrup and is more enjoyed and more healthful. Prunes and figs are also good.

The thrifty housewife who makes use of all these will be able to keep her fruit shelves full and her family will enjoy appetizing healthful meals both winter and summer.—Mrs. J. B., Sask.

Keeps Record of Supplies

Filling the fruit cupboard is I believe a common problem with prairie dwellers, especially those with large families who are not overburdened with cash, and to me it is also a very interesting one.

We have a fine windbreak, behind which we have a row of small fruits: approximately 12 gooseberries, six black currants, eight red currants, six Rocky Mountain cherries, raspberries, and a long row of rhubarb. These, with the addition of citron, squash and tomatoes grown in the garden, provide almost all the fruits, jams and jellies for the entire year. We are a family of seven with of course the usual additions in harvest and threshing time.

My friends tell me I must be something of an old maid, because I always keep track of what I put up each year, but I find it very helpful in knowing how much to put up the following year. These then are my figures for last year's canning:

Homegrown Fruits	Quarts
Red currants and rhubarb.....	38
Black currants and rhubarb.....	10
Figs and rhubarb.....	10
Gooseberries.....	32
Cooked rhubarb.....	25
Raw rhubarb.....	15
Red raspberries.....	8

Fruits Bought	
Three crates plums.....	32
One crate crabs.....	32
Two crates peaches.....	20
One basket blueberries.....	6

228

Jams and Preserves, etc.—Homegrown	
Black currants and rhubarb.....	12
Red currants and rhubarb.....	10
Cherry and rhubarb.....	10
Gooseberries and rhubarb.....	10
Fig and rhubarb.....	12
Plain gooseberry.....	10
Rhubarb with lemon and ginger.....	25
Cherry syrup.....	10
Tomato marmalade.....	8
Tomato mincemeat (green).....	10
Citron and squash with lemon.....	30
Citron and squash with pineapple.....	15

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You will notice I use rhubarb with almost every fruit. It is a cheap commodity here and easily grown. It ekes out the scarcer fruits, blending well with them and giving the fruit a higher medicinal value. We do not tire of it in this way and it is especially good with such fruit as saskatoons, which are rather flat tasting themselves. To all fruits I add one cup or half a pound of sugar to the quart, packing it in with the cold fruit and filling the jar with cold water, then boiling in wash boiler. Of course I sterilize all jars and tops before using. I always have good luck with this method and also do all my vegetables, peas, beans, corn, etc., in the same way.

Quite often when my sealers are getting empty I am able to purchase apples cheaply from the stores, that is, those that are partly spoiled or will not keep. These the storekeepers are glad to get rid of and they make excellent canned apple sauce. Then in February oranges and lemons are a little less costly than usual, so I then make my marmalade. I took nine prizes at our fair last year for homegrown fruit and vegetables canned.—Mrs. R. P. S., Sask.

Making the Best of the Available

The problem of filling the fruit cupboard seems to be one that confronts every country woman on the prairie. I think we all wish we owned aeroplanes with huge holds in them for fruit, when we read that the fruit in Washington or British Columbia or Ontario is not worth the bother of picking as it is so cheap, and when we realize that express rates are too high to allow us to even get the amount we consider our family needs. However "necessity is the mother of invention" and I have found a way of making my small fruits, as strawberries and raspberries, go much farther.

Rhubarb is or can be grown anywhere on the prairies, and if not homegrown can usually be bought very cheaply.

Turn over to Page 30

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A Frank Opinion

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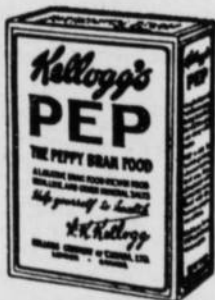
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THERE is an indefinable charm about old Ontario. Perhaps it is because, to many of us living in the prairie west, it is still affectionately regarded as "back home." Even though we personally may not have had the good fortune to have lived there, it is dear to us because it was the home of father, mother or grandparents. And their stories told to us of life there have linked it inseparably with our own childhood memories.

During the past month we have gone a visiting in Toronto. The occasion was the triennial convention of the Canadian Women's Press Club, an organization some 20 years old. From nine provinces of Canada women writers came, laying aside pen or typewriter glad of the opportunity to touch shoulders with those engaged in their own craft.

Each year the number of Canadians who seem bent on knowing their own land increases. They have evidently set for themselves the motto: "See Canada First." At any rate every city and town in Canada has a large influx of summer sightseers and visitors. This may, of course, be due to special railway excursion rates, the growing popularity of conducted tours and long motor trips, or to a desire on the part of the individual Canadian to more thoroughly know his or her own country and the people who live in the various sections of it. The task of knowing this country is no small one, for Canada is a land of tremendous distances. Even when riding on the very swiftest transcontinental trains which the railway can furnish it takes nearly four days and nights to traverse this Dominion from tidewater to tidewater, and those who wish to visit the maritime province must spend many hours more on train. One could echo the wish expressed by Miss Lucy Doyle, of the Toronto Telegram, that every one who attempts to write for Canadians, or teach in our schools, might first have the opportunity of seeing Canada from coast to coast.

Conventions are mostly rather serious affairs, and of interest mainly to those who call them. And in some respects this meeting was like others of its kind. But tucked in between speeches, passing of resolutions and the never failing amendments to the constitution, were little pleasant social functions when city and province bade us a friendly "How do you do!" and "stay awhile and sup with us." These were moments when we learned that East or West, there is no dividing line of hospitality in Canada.

There was one evening which I must mention—the occasion when Ontario banqueted Canada. Premier Ferguson made a most genial host, and was ably supported by three of his ministers. I wish I had some sort of magic carpet so that I might carry you away, give you a peek into the hall, 15 stories up in the King Edward Hotel, so that you might catch a glimpse of the softly-lighted room, the pretty tints of colored summer gowns, and through the long windows see the blue waters of the bay. But it is not of the setting I wish to speak but rather of the spirit of that meeting.

Premier Ferguson welcomed the visitors to Canada's central province and city, and Kenneth Haig, of the Manitoba Free Press, laughingly disputed with him Ontario's claim to being called "central," for does Winnipeg not claim that distinction, and then again, Ottawa, because of political activities. She proceeded to ridicule

the idea that Canadians suffer from any sense of inferiority.

Miss Haig then sounded the deepest note of the whole convention when she pointed out the rich inheritance that is ours, an inheritance of courage which has been held and passed on by the men who have fought, lived and worked so that this country might be what it is, an inheritance of courage also from our mothers, those women who made sacrifices and endured great hardship that they might walk side by side with the men who pioneered. With a few deft sentences she painted a picture of the Selkirk settlers in 1818, looking eagerly forward to a promised good harvest, then the coming of a great cloud of grasshoppers in July, and in their train complete desolation, how the only grain saved for seed for the following year was a small quantity which had been gathered and gleaned by the women of the settlement in their aprons, when the men were too discouraged to try to save anything from the ruined fields before them.

Then one by one the women of the provinces responded. It would take time to name all, but a few are so well known that their names seem to belong to Canada rather than to any particular province. There was L. M. Montgomery, of the Anne books fame, beloved of a great audience of teenage girls. Miss Cora Hind, for Manitoba; Judge Emily Murphy, better known as Janey Canuck, from Alberta, and Miss Clara Holmes, from Saskatchewan.

Mlle. Lefavre, from Quebec, very happily chose to express her greetings in a few sentences of French, causing those assembled to realize anew Canada's double heritage, that from France as well as from Britain. Then as a fitting close there was a little speech from Charlotte Whitton—a message from Ottawa, the city that belongs to all the provinces.

One does not go to Ontario in the summertime without visiting Niagara Falls. So one afternoon and evening was given over to this purpose. Across Lake Ontario and up the Niagara river we went. It is difficult to analyze one's feelings on the first sight of this magnificent work of nature. Perhaps silence best expresses that feeling of awe that steals over one as one gazes at the huge tumbling mass of water, the lacy foam and clouds of mist, and listens to the mighty roar. It would have been quite sufficient to see it only thus, but later in the evening when dark had descended, and the full June moon tipped the tree tops on the opposite bank, huge colored electric lamps were brought to play their light upon the falling waters for the entertainment of the thousands of sightseers who thronged the railing along the bank and crowded the balconies of the buildings. Blue, purple, mauve, orange, crimson, green shafts of light were turned upon the falls, and then upward into the sky till one had the sense of being in fairyland. And from the opposite side of the river, on American territory, came a wonderful bombardment of fireworks, a rain of shooting stars in the heavens. We went back to our boat fairly in a daze of wonder.

One comes away from Toronto with a treasure of beautiful memory pictures of white sails on blue waters, of lakeshore drives, the art gallery, the university buildings, of dwelling houses flanked by summer bloom.

The Countrywoman

The Treasure of Ho

Continued from Page 6

me. But knowledge of the facts of palace life would not have moved the diplomatists who expect no better from an Oriental ruler. What would have moved them was what I could not tell them—namely, that she counted no longer, that every day the power was departing from her, and that the right men to negotiate with were men whose names they had never heard. But naturally the day for speaking was not yet, and I, admitted into this knowledge by such strange circumstances, was on my honor to guard a secret which would cost lives invaluable to the hope of China. I remember at the club saying one night to a man high in the diplomatic service:

"Did it ever occur to you that there is a strong feeling against the Old Buddha in the popular mind and that you may be wasting your sweet nothings in that direction?"

"Nonsense, old man. She was never so popular. The Chinks think she's done us all in the eye, and I'm not sure but what they're right."

"So far as that goes, I believe they are. But supposing she has done herself in the eye too? What about the execution of Yang Lien and patriots of that type?"

"Forgotten. She has only to give their spirits a posthumous decoration and the people are satisfied. That woman has saved the Manchu dynasty for another hundred years."

"I disagree with you. I think if you dealt sternly with her now, you would recognize a new force in China that would range itself for civilization and prosperity. She never will."

"Sorry to disagree with a man who knows his China, but you're wrong, Mallerdean. The Empress is the only man in China—the only way to get anything done for opening it up."

I could say no more. The Allies flattered the Empress, and the Empress spent what was spared from her own uses of the treasure of Ho on fomenting plots against them, and the day of hope for China was deferred—long deferred.

CHAPTER XVIII

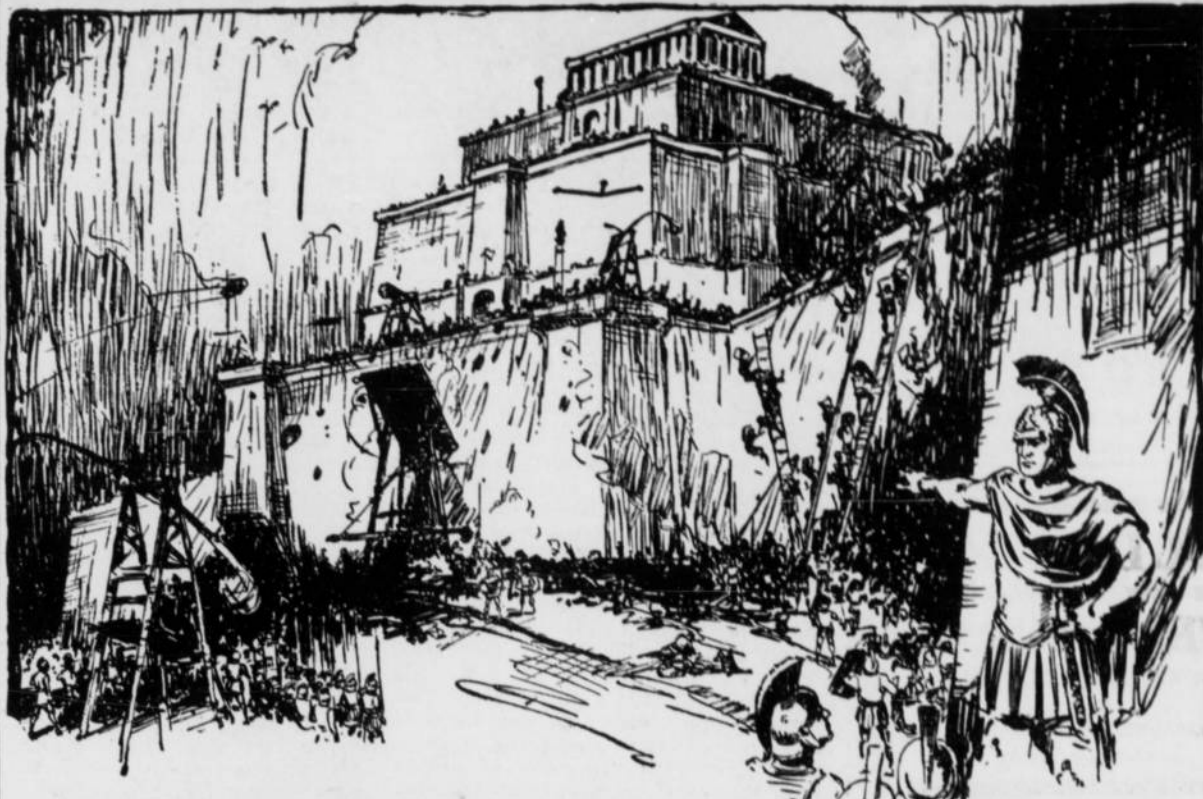
It was now March and the spring beginning to stir among the roots and I had not heard a word from the palace. I was sitting in my diggings one night anxious and disquieted, revolving all these things, when suddenly I was aware of a tension in the air like that which precedes an electric storm, a tightening of the temples, a tingling of the blood—the sort of confusion in the brain that precedes sleep. It was not the calm slipping away into unconsciousness which I knew at the hands of my master, but something urgent, alarming, perplexing. I had learned much even since leaving the palace and I recognized the signs. My heart labored, my veins swelled, the temples beat unbearably. I struggled no longer. I lapsed into passive submission and sank into the darkness as a man into deep water. It covered me, I was submerged.

The darkness thinned. I saw a bright circle of light that covered the whole wall of my room and in it, with the clearness of a lantern slide, a picture—the unforgotten room of the Holy Hubilgan at Tara. Bright as the circle was, I looked into dimness, for the room was scarcely lit and the reincarnated one, all in white and sunk in white like a snowdrift, seemed to diffuse what light there was about him. I saw the black glittering jewels of his eyes fixed on me. The lips moved. I heard a thin far-off voice like the wind that wafts in the deserts of Mongolia. I no longer thought whether it was English he spoke or I heard. I understood. That was all that mattered.

"To-morrow go to the Lama Temple and receive instructions."

Nothing more. I remember I either thought or said "Obedience!"

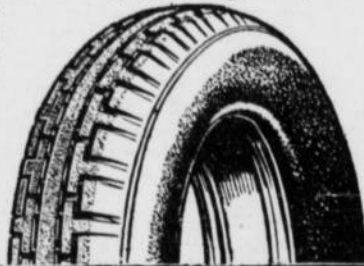
The white figure raised a hand either in blessing or command. I saw the green gleam of the thumb. I saw the chin drop on the hand in the pose I remembered also, and the face fix itself



ENDURANCE

THE quaking shocks from battering rams and the smashing blows of huge stones flung from catapults were used by ancient warriors to break down the walls of cities under siege. Sometimes these walls withstood the battering of the enemy for years. The Greeks gave up the Siege of Troy after ten years and only got inside by strategy. The Walls of Jerusalem stood the Roman Siege for 143 days and the city only capitulated when actual starvation had made them too weak to resist. Like ancient fortifications, the powerful sidewalls and tread construction of a "Gutta Percha" Tire ENDURE the bombarding enemies of the road.

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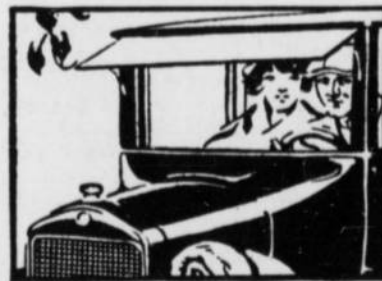


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on the future, awful and remote. Then it all faded. The room was dark and empty.

A dream? Never for one moment did I think so. I knew I was in the midst of great events swayed by men who control powers little known to the multitude. I was for the great Lama Temple of Peking.

I got up instantly and went off to see my chief and resign my position. I could not tell him the reason for I did not know it myself. I only knew it was a thing that must be done, cost what it might, and it cost more than a little. He argued, persuaded, remonstrated, offered leave, was kindness itself, but I persisted. I knew, and could not tell why, that it was a thing which had got to be done, and done it was.

Then I went off to my secret temple and a Chinese gentleman equipped for a journey spent the night there, and took curious and valuable information from the priest for conveyance where he thought I was going.

At eight next morning I was at the Lama Temple with a bag in my hand, and all my belongings left ready packed in my rooms. There are few more extraordinary places in the world. It is a branch of the greatest Mongolian lamasery, and about fifteen hundred lamas are sheltered there, one class of them devoted to the study of nature from the exterior and related occult points of view, the second to sacred literature, the third to the study of the heavens and their influence on the earth, the fourth to the study of healing and herbal drugs. And while a good deal emanates from them at which our scientific pundits might laugh, there is much more which our pundits could certainly not explain. By no means every one, whether native or foreign, is welcome in the Lama Temple. Indeed there are times when it is dangerous to enter at all, for many of the lamas are wild men from the Mongolian and Tibetan deserts and they have their own views and their own way of expressing them. It is the strangest place in Peking.

The Sacred Throne is always uncommonly courteous to the inmates of the Lama Temple for excellent reasons connected with its dominion in Mongolia and Tibet, and the vast influence exerted by the Peking brotherhood. But I, though I have not mentioned it before, had paid my respects both before and after my visit to the Tara Lamasery. I knew my way.

I went at eight, for at nine all the Yellow-Robed would be flocking to matins, and passing through one of the arches shining with its imperial-yellow tiles, went and stood by the four-sided monumental tablet which tells the story of Lamaism in four languages, Tibetan, Mongol, Chinese and Manchu. There I waited, listening to the distant chanting of the lamas in the Temple of the Great Perfect One of the Future—the Buddha who is to come. And as I stood, a lama came up and passed me by, casting a sharp glance at me, then returned and stood before me.

"It is the disciple Yuan," he said.

I bowed.

"Holy Sir, the unworthy disciple salutes your wisdom, but I desire to say that I am not at present the disciple Yuan for reasons. I am the Chinese Won Ting."

"That is understood, but it was needful to be certain. Last night came a message from the Holy Hubilgan of Tara, informing us that you would be here. I have a message in charge for you also from His Holiness."

"It shall be humbly received. I myself beheld the Holy One last night."

He looked at me with interest. He was a young man with well-cut features, covered with the impassive calm that hides all secrets, that nothing can penetrate. A remarkable man, I thought then, and I was not mistaken. I have heard of him again of late years in a connection I dare not reveal.

"You are then high in favor. The Holy One does not lightly show himself. But you are the disciple of the Blind Man of Hupei." (He made a gesture of deep reverence.) "I have it in charge to say to you—this."

A pause, while he looked gravely at me as if measuring my forces. Then he resumed.

"The blind man has been ill for many days, owing to a powder administered by those who shall not be mentioned. His death is not intended, that is certain, but it was wished that he should be unable to communicate with you and with one of the Court ladies who is his disciple. We have this from one in the palace who is the slave of the Holy Incarnations at Lhasa and Tara. It is truth. But because these Great Ones know that for a time the blind man cannot protect her, it is determined to remove this Court lady from attendance on the Empress who treats her with such severity that it is feared her departure to the Yellow Springs (death) is contemplated."

The blood rushed to my face. Terrible tidings for me! So that was why I had not heard. My master, ill and helpless, Sie exposed to cruelty and death!—She was useless now the Empress had, as she believed, secured the whole of the treasure. And she knew secrets, many and weighty; she was a danger. Desperate thoughts rose in my mind. I turned my face to the Forbidden City, but the lama anticipated my thoughts.

"Have no fear. The faithful one in the palace carries out the instructions of the Holy Hubilgan and each day gives the powder of healing which slays all poison and the blind man rests peacefully. For the lady it is more urgent. For certain reasons beside her safety the Holy One desires her presence. Therefore last night, to the Empress, and all who surround her, was administered the diamond powder of sleep, and the faithful one led down this lady and with trustworthy attendants sent her to the Pass of Nankow, returning to the palace to watch over the blind man. It is the desire of the Holy One that you ride with her to the Tara Lamasery. And have no fear for the blind man, for all is well. The span of his life is nearly eight years, and his reincarnation will be glorious. And it is in the mind of the Holy Hubilgan that you have been faithful and that your love for the blind man is a thing commendable in earth and heaven, and therefore you sit at the feet of his protection. Take this as a sign that so it is."

He laid in my hand a ring with a purple stone deep cut with the holy swastika, and put it on my hand.

"Now go in haste, for at the Hsieh-men station the train leaves in fifty minutes and it is better that you go thus than in another way the woman yonder might trace. Go, remembering that this ring will open the way for you through Mongolia and Tibet and farther; and when you show it to any you would confer with, repeat these words—"The Jewel in the Lotus," and all will be well. Here you are always welcome." He bowed and turned away and I hurried to the gate, wild with hope and wonder.

CHAPTER XIX

Three hours later I stood in the great archway of Chu-yun-Kwan with the heavy white marble panels gloriously sculptured, which for so many centuries have watched the wild and wonderful life of the old Nankow Pass. Away through the great walls go the caravans to Mongolia, Tibet, Turkestan, Sungaria, and many more strange places. For thousands of years these caravans have travelled into the darkness of ages and are lost to the memory of man. Still they go on their toilsome way to—nothingness, a wild and touching sight. But my eyes and ears were sealed. I could only watch a drove of camels silently undulating toward me, one fitted for the riding of woman, and there I stood rigid until a party of eight men, one of them a lama, the rest, guards following the camels, entered the archway and with them two women—with veils thrown over their heads and ready for the road. The lama approached me, and I raised my hand with the gleaming stone and repeated the words—"The Jewel in the Lotus." His face relaxed into a half smile, and Sie threw aside her veil, her faithful eyes on mine.

She made a quick movement with her hands—no more, then bowed gravely. I knew the Oriental etiquette of the aloofness of the sexes, so strong in

China that people who keep the old customs scarcely approve of the clothes of men and women being hung on the same peg! So I followed suit, knowing my chance would come and soon. And after all, a good deal can be said with looks when nothing better is available. There was no time for anything more. The lama gave the word to mount and ride swiftly. Indeed they had only delayed for me, for when Sie was missed from the palace the hue and cry would be out over Peking. The Empress had excellent reasons for keeping her under her eye.

So the camels were set to their best speed, and splendid beasts they were tall, powerful and perfectly trained. We devoured the leagues, and once in the Land of Grass and with our experienced Mongol guard there was little fear of pursuit, for we could leave the beaten track and plunge into the mountains. It troubled me to think of my Sie in the filthy inns along the route, but I might have spared my anxiety. The Holy Hubilgan has a long arm in Mongolia, and the lama told me he had a system of yurtas (tents) laid along two alternative routes that the lady might not suffer.

There were sufferings which could not be avoided, however, for the wind had a knife edge of cold, and every now and then light snow showers fell on the drift-edged way. But she was furred to the tip of her dainty nose. I could see nothing but two star-bright eyes looking my way, and as to her courage—Well, I have said what I think of that already. It was as strong and pliable as wrought steel springs. Her camel was specially chosen for its easy gait, and when we dismounted for food she declared she was enjoying the wonderful free air after the caged life of the Court.

We walked a little apart from the busy group lighting the fire of argols, and at a respectful distance her woman followed. I sprang at my chance.

"Sie, I have spoken with you often, but I have never said I loved you in so many words. Yet you know it, is it not so?"

Only the bright eyes in the drift of white fur met mine—but bravely.

"My cousin, I know it. The love of the family is strong in my country, but that you should feel it for a stranger and one so far off in blood—"

"That love is very well; it is a duty, but it is not the love I feel for you. You are not truly my cousin. We are many generations apart. Yet I love you so much that the sun is dark when I do not see you. You are my life to me—my only hope."

She looked down then, and in a voice of infinite sadness said:

"I have no friends, no kindred. I am alone."

I did not enlighten her on that point. The time was not yet.

"Sie, is it only as a cousin that you love me? One can certainly live one's life contentedly without one's cousin. Can you be content if I go away and you see me no more?"

I saw two large tears gather and bead on her black lashes. No more was needed.

"In my country," I said, "when a man asks a woman if she can love him, if she will be his wife, she answers Yes or No like a queen, for she is her own to give or withhold. I love you. I ask you to be my wife—equal with me in every right of love and honor. But yet—before you answer, hear this."

For I thought it right to repeat what I knew the blind man had told me of her great and almost terrible riches and the power it would give her in the world and in the future of her country. I told her that what I possessed was as dust in comparison. There was nothing left unsaid on those heads for it was right she should know. Only her position with regard to the Old Buddha I concealed, for I knew in her great self-sacrifice she would dread to expose me to the risks that alarming factor might bring.

She heard me with the courtesy of an Oriental woman—no exclamation, no word; then, when I paused, she spoke modestly and firmly:

"My lord" (I noticed the "cousin" was dropped), "you have spoken. I have heard. What are riches? To me

nothing. You offer me love. I have never had it. Honor—it has never come my way. Truth—I have never heard it until I saw you and the blind master. Fidelity. I have heard there was such a thing, but never dreamt I should meet it. I have had loneliness, cruelty, untruth and evil for my daily portion. My lord, you offer me such riches that my heart trembles and I cannot count them. What is gold, what are jewels? What are blood-stained treasures of my family? I am your servant at your feet, and if you lift me to your heart, my whole life shall bless and thank you."

I may write her words, but cannot write her lovely submissive sweetness, yet with passion and fire shot through it. Surely the most beautiful things in the world can only be beheld but never described. In silence a man must adore what he cannot wholly comprehend—the proud submission of a noble woman. It was vain for me to tell her that my place was at her feet. She persisted and still persists that she was a prisoner, and that I had set her free to life and love and hope, that to me she owed all. "Even in dreams I come to you!" she said.

We had many talks on that strange eventful journey, with the fitful sun breaking through snow clouds and the faint tokens of spring stirring in the air. Every day she blossomed more beautiful—all quick fire and life, a lovely rose of the desert. Even the old lama noticed it. He said, quaintly enough, one day:

"When the Blessed Ananda enquired of the Excellent One what should be the attitude of the monk to women, he replied in his superhuman wisdom—'Do not look their way, Ananda!' And yet, worthy disciple of a great man, there are moments when I think that as a man may look at a flower and marvel at the Great Law which created its beauty, so also may he look at such a flower as that lady, rejoicing in the Law that made a creature so fair and kind!"

I recognized a train of thought not too common in the Orient and responded eagerly, and I observed that the old lama always had the tent which he and I occupied set close to that of Sie and her woman, so that if ever a dog howled or a camel cried he could reassure her instantly—a fatherly trait that was touching enough in its way. He surrounded her with service.

So, at last we rode round the corner I remembered so well, and the Tara Lamasery opened before us and the cliff honeycombed with images of the many Holy Ones looking down upon us in splendid colors that flashed in the afternoon sunshine. The Peking lama, all smiles, stood ready to greet me, and the long journey was done.

I shall never forget Sie's delight and awe as she looked about her, not a fear, not a doubt troubling her clear eyes—unaged at last and free.

Every preparation had been made—a little cottage, if so I may call it, with two kindly Mongol women to attend her, was set apart just outside the gate of the great court, and a Gelung waited with a special scarf of blessing sent her by the Holy Hubilgan. These little silk scarfs are an etiquette in Mongolia and Tibet which can never be missed when courtesy is intended. The old lama had foreseen all this, and Sie and I were also provided with the necessary scarfs for presentation on ceremonial occasions.

I stood by to see her installed, not daring to enter, and then went off to the rooms I had had before, the Peking lama talking earnestly all the way.

"A high, a remarkable honor, noble traveller. Tomorrow at sunset the Holy Hubilgan will receive you. His solitude is great, and if we, the ignorant ones, may judge, noteworthy events are pending. It is certain that in the lamasery at this moment is a high envoy from his Ocean Greatness, the Dalai Lama of Lhasa, and that the Incarnate Buddha of Tashi-Lumpo is also represented. Sleep in peace, honored one. By the command of the Holy One, all in the lamasery is at your service."

I looked out at the frosty stars that night—the glittering constellations on their eternal way, pledges of immutable

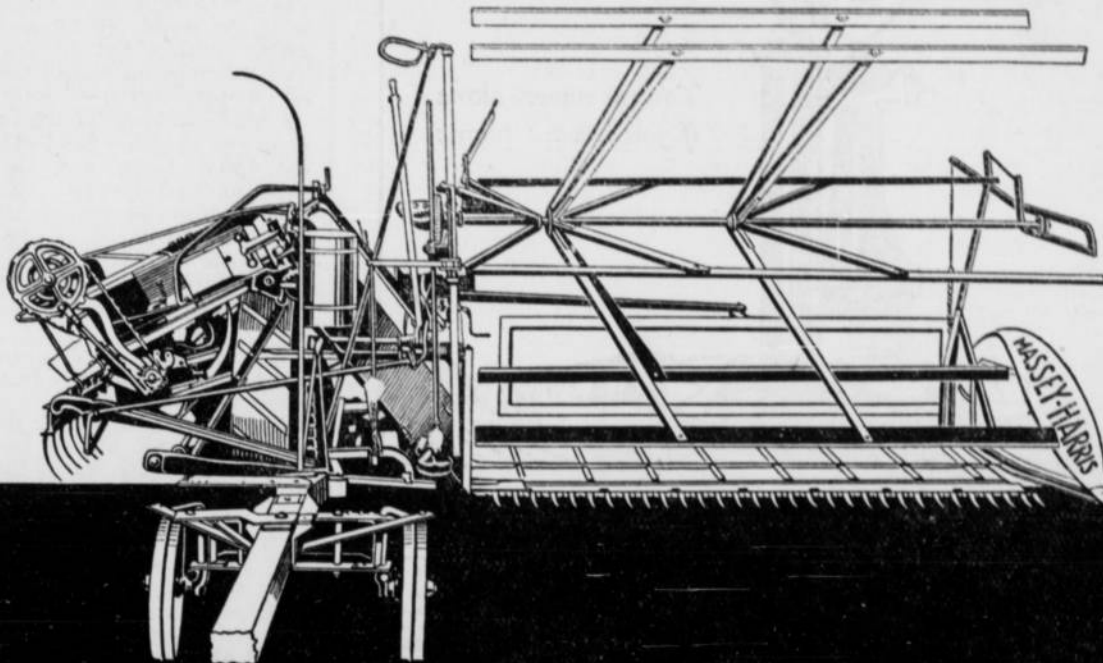
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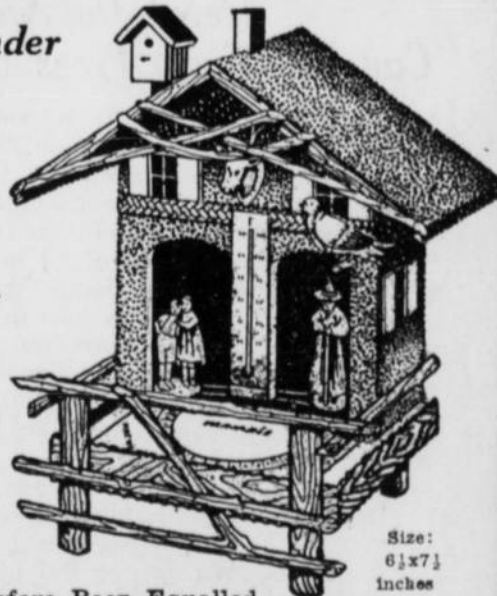
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law, and my heart went up in thankfulness that my Sie was safe from pursuit, fenced not only by true hearts and hands, but by the terrible mountains, plains and deserts that guard the route between China and British India. If I could but know all was well with my beloved master I could have but the one wish left—that Sie were mine for ever.

I turned in and slept in dreamless peace.

As the sun was setting came my summons, and guided by the awed Peking lama I threaded my way to the Holy Hubilgan's reception room.

CHAPTER XX

As before, it was dim and faintly lit, mysterious shadows heaping the corners, and the one pale light focussed on the startling whiteness of the re-incarnated saint's robe and white concentrated face where all the life seemed burning in the jewel-black eyes. There was dead stillness, a conventual calm as if the world lay far away and forgotten outside, but I knew very well that this was not so and that the keenest worldly anxieties were disturbing his mind and those of the two men who stood one on either hand—the envoys of the Dalai Lama and the Incarnate Saint of Tashi-Lumpo. The three men I saw before me may be said to have held the destinies of Asia in their hands, for with China heaving like a waterlogged ship helpless in a storm, the casting vote is theirs and theirs only.

The Peking lama disappeared humbly and the door was made fast and I was alone with the three.

Whether they spoke English I cannot tell. All that is blurred to me. I cannot tell. I only know there was no doubt on either side as to what was said and answered. These men have their means.

It began with a courteous greeting from the Holy Hubilgan and the hope that the journey had been made as easy as possible for the lady and myself. I said all that was grateful.

"It was useful," pursued the Holy One, with those unflickering eyes on my face, "that she should be brought here for more reasons than one. In the first place he whom you know as the Blind Man of Hupei notified us that her life was no longer safe. There were persons at the Court of Peking who wished her removed, and he had no means of protecting her. She is the owner of the treasure of Ho which is concealed by The Flying Tiger river, is she not?"

I assented—they knew everything. What was there to hide? The two men stood stiffly beside him. He went on: "It is known to us that you would marry this lady. What is her mind? Is she willing?"

"Willing and ready. I will guard her as a trust more precious than the treasure she owns."

"The blind man assures us that she will be safe in your hands. It is now time to speak plainly. He assures us also that in all things you have proved yourself faithful and courageous, a worthy initiate. You are aware that the Manchu dynasty is doomed and that Mongolia and Tibet will work out their own destinies, relieved from a hateful yoke?"

"I know and sympathize. Though I believe that a great federation of interests between China and the two is probable later on."

"We also believe this. But the time is not yet. Freedom first, and we can then meet the Empire as equals. Now, what I would say is this. We have amassed much treasure, much wealth, for much is needed for this great purpose, and these lands of gold and jewels have poured their wealth like grain at the feet of the leaders. But we need more. If you marry this woman, are you content to devote a part of her treasure to the freeing of Mongolia and Tibet?"

I had no need for thought to delay my answer; besides, I think I had foreseen this in the Lama Temple in Peking.

"What my wife owns is hers. I have no claim on the least jewel of it all. But if she wishes to give any or all, I support her in all she does, and her will is mine."

The Holy Hubilgan looked approval. The two men nodded. He touched a curiously embossed bell on his table, and the Peking lama reappeared, bowed to the earth with humility and fear.

"Bring with you the lady of the Chinese Court and return quickly."

When the door closed, he resumed:

"Noble man, I tell you for your joy that the blind man is recovered, and that the Manchu woman believes the Lady Sie is dead. A body was recovered at Peking which the slave Li Lien-ying saw with his own eyes, and this is now believed. There will be no further pursuit. We have controlled this."

I heard it with a thankfulness I did not conceal. Why should I? These men were on our side, though I knew well by this time that Sie and I and all the world were but pawns in the great game they were playing. But how had this news outsped our swift journey from Peking? I knew. It rode on the wind, as my master said, and its wings were the wings of the great gales that roar along the steppes.

The door opened and Sie entered alone—a light veil flung over her head.

At once, seeing the Holy One, she knelt in all duty and reverence with folded hands and bowed head. I fancied that even the hard intelligence of his face softened as he saw the slender figure.

"Rise, daughter of the Excellent One, and draw nearer," he said in softer tones. "And have no fear, for great Powers have watched and will watch over your safety. The cage door is opened. You are free."

She rose and drew near and knelt again, and the Holy One motioned me to bring a cushion, since she would not leave her humble position. I stood beside her, and he spoke once more.

"Daughter of the Perfect One, the Blind Man of Hupei has instructed you in the evil doings of the Manchu rulers, and the hope of China and these outer countries which are faithful to the Three Jewels—the Lord, the Law, and the Assembly. Now listen to the words of him who will be your lord while he tells you our request. But do not doubt that whatever your will may be, we respect it. The treasure of Ho is yours, to give or withhold, for this new order is founded on justice, and of fraud or force we will have none."

As briefly as I could I explained to her the position of affairs and much more than I have told here or can ever tell of the blind man's hopes for the final affiliation of China with her sister nations (still subject nations) of Mongolia, Tibet, and the rest. Here and there the Holy Hubilgan prompted me when I hesitated, and in a short time the whole case was set fairly and squarely before her. Very modestly and quietly she asked a question here and there, mastering the subject thoroughly, which of course her previous knowledge from the blind man enabled her to do without much difficulty. Then she rose and stood beside me with joined hands and bent head. I can hear her soft voice still:

"Holy One and wise men, how is it possible that I should hesitate? I say truth in telling you that when I knew the treasure was recovered by this noble person who will be my lord, I consecrated it to my country. Take it, therefore. Use it according to your inspired intelligence and this is my free will, with the assent of my lord-to-be. But may a humble woman speak in the presence of the wise? Is it not possible to reclaim a part of the treasure which is mine and which the Empress wastes on evil doings? I would give it all to this great cause."

The Holy Hubilgan smiled a little with his eyes.

"Noble daughter, when the treasure was sent to the Empress a part, and not the least, was reserved until your pleasure concerning it should be known to us. What was sent has sped her on the road of destruction as your ancestor Ho would have chosen. Therefore be at peace. And now I would have you know that here and at Lhasa has your past been deciphered and that this noble person and you are most truly one. In past lives this was begun. In future lives it will continue. Have then

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no fear, for though in the flesh he is not of your land, in the spirit you are one, and so will continue, and in both your veins runs the blood of the race of John Mallerdean."

We stood before him like children. Where was the end to his knowledge?

"Also even across the dark your soul can visit his. This is true wedlock. But now, daughter, speak your will concerning the treasure."

"Holy One, take it all. Would that it were more. I need none. Surely this humble daughter of the Excellent One will rejoice that she is found worthy to make the offering."

They looked at her with surprise and almost tenderness, so sweet were her generous grace and humility. The Holy One, more human than I have yet seen him, took up the word.

"Daughter, your heart is a white lotus of the Lord. It shall be done as you say, and as this your lord wills, for his witnessed consent is also needful in our eyes."

He paused, looking keenly at me.

"What share I have in my wife's treasure I freely give," I said. "What she judges best for her country I judge best. Be it as she says. And, moreover, she and I, who owe safety and life itself to Your Holiness, owe a great debt, and it shall be paid thus and in true-hearted gratitude also."

There was an instant's silence. The taller of the two men spoke, in a deep low voice like the muffled sounding of a bronze gong.

"On behalf of his Ocean Greatness I declare that the Lady Sie, generous of heart, should retain the glorious emeralds, the pearls and the sapphires, and whatever else she may choose, that there may be great wealth left in her hands for the helping of the cause with her own wisdom."

The other man continuing as if in the same voice, spoke:

"It is the will of the reincarnate Buddha of Tashi-Lumpo that the lady retain this wealth and use it in her wisdom and that of her lord."

And the Holy Hubilgan finished the matter:

"It is also my will. Be it known to you, noble foreigner, that for a hundred years and more we have known of the treasure in the dead city of Karakorum and in the Tiger's Den, and we could have taken it when we would. But it is the word of all the Buddhas, 'Do no wrong. Be just in word and deed,'—and if we permitted the Manchu woman to take the half of the treasure it was that the other half might be preserved for this lady. But now we will send for it also to the Tiger's Den, and here before your eyes it shall be unveiled, and the division made. And meanwhile, if it is your will, I say let the marriage be made, that as man and wife you may act together in this great matter."

If any one had told me in former days that I should marry a Manchu lady of high degree, that the Holy Hubilgan of the Tara Lamasery would act as matchmaker for me, that the representatives of the Powers of Lhasa and Tashi-Lumpo would gravely approve, that the whole thing would be warp and woof of one of the most earth-shocking convulsions of modern times, what should I have said—what believed? But the irony of events outpaces fiction. As I tell it, it was. I can say no more.

We were married Chinese fashion with the joint worship of Heaven and Earth, and Mongol fashion with the simulated capture of the bride, and in submitting to their custom Sie won every Mongol heart, and the news of her beauty and riches and patriotism, and the favor of the Holy One spread like wildfire down even to the borders of India. The caravans carried it, the returning envoys published it abroad. So beloved was she that they bestowed on her the name of Wen-Cheng, professing to believe her a reincarnation of the lovely Chinese princess Wen-Cheng, wife of the Tibetan king who there introduced Buddhism. I can safely say that such was her influence that she might have ridden jewelled and unattended through Mongolia and Tibet in perfect security and welcomed everywhere as a messenger of good.

I must gather up the threads of my story. The treasure was sent for and

brought to the Tara Lamasery, and there, before the Holy Hubilgan were opened the leather box and the leather packets I had last seen in the green and water-resounding cave of the Tiger's Den. Sie and I looked on and marvelled as the splendors rolled into the light from their long imprisonment. There were pearls to deck all the mermaids of the China Sea, wonderfully wrought topaz and jade cups, jewels, jewels, jewels—need I describe them all? I had scarcely thought such wealth was on the face of the earth, whatever may be beneath it. With it came also the treasure of John Mallerdean which had been secreted in the loft behind the colossal golden Buddha. The Excellent One had guarded the trust well. There were the six great cabochon emeralds and all that I remembered. The Karakorum wealth also. What would not Li Lien-ying and the Empress have given to dip their fingers in this mighty splendor tossed about the chamber of the Holy Hubilgan!

And now my surprise came.

These dignitaries in this wild remote place had their agents in India, and they in turn their agents not only in Europe, but all over the world. They knew with exactitude the best and most businesslike course to be taken in disposing of these wonderful gems. It was to be done gradually and with the most absolute discretion.

It was already known that a ready market for some of the most splendid would be found among the great princes of India.

To make a long story short, for this affair was spread over two years, Sie's share when realized amounted to about a million sterling. What the rest fetched I am under bond not to reveal for its use is just begun.

We might have ventured safely into China, always provided we kept out of Peking, for the old Empress had never a doubt of her granddaughter's death, but other work was appointed us before and during the Great War, and on that I must be silent for it touches as much on coming events as on the past. Much of the treasure of Ho was spent on the needs of the needy then, and of all the glory of jewels it was very characteristic of Sie that she kept but one jade pendant for her own use and the little jade ring with its vein of rose which in the terrible palace I had first seen on her finger.

"A great lady needs no jewels," she said; and as my wife she thought herself a great lady indeed. She was one, however, on other grounds—a princess of women.

As the Empress grew more arrogant, more dangerous, with increasing years, more tyrannical to the wretched Emperor, the blind man left her, and, travelling into the deserts, joined the Holy Hubilgan at the Tara Lamasery, where, still serving as his disciple, I acquired knowledge for which the world is not yet ripe, though the dawn is grey in the East. If ever there were a saint and a patriot it was he. If it were permitted to me to lay bare his knowledge and the deep wisdom he had gained from it, many would marvel, and science hand in hand with faith would receive a new impetus.

But this must wait the appointed day with other good things that are coming.

It is a strange fact that on the day the great Empress fulfilled the measure of her life, he also departed, tended to the last, by the faithful hands of Sie and by mine. I give his last words:

"I depart in great peace and joy to the Heaven of the Buddha that is to be, he who in his coming shall bring peace and light to the world, and I await a glorious reincarnation."

"He is himself a Buddha-to-be in the due opening of the years," said the Holy Hubilgan, closing the sightless eyes with his own hands. And for the first and last time I saw his lips tremble. More than this of my master's history I have never known.

But this I believe to be true: The blind man will return.

What shall I say of my wife? How can a man praise his dearer self? I will say this and no more: When I think of the treasure of Ho, I remember that living precious treasure and nothing else.

The End.

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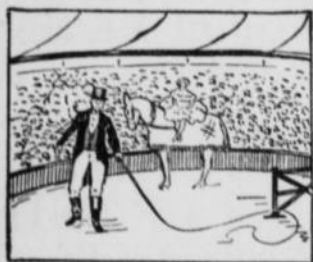
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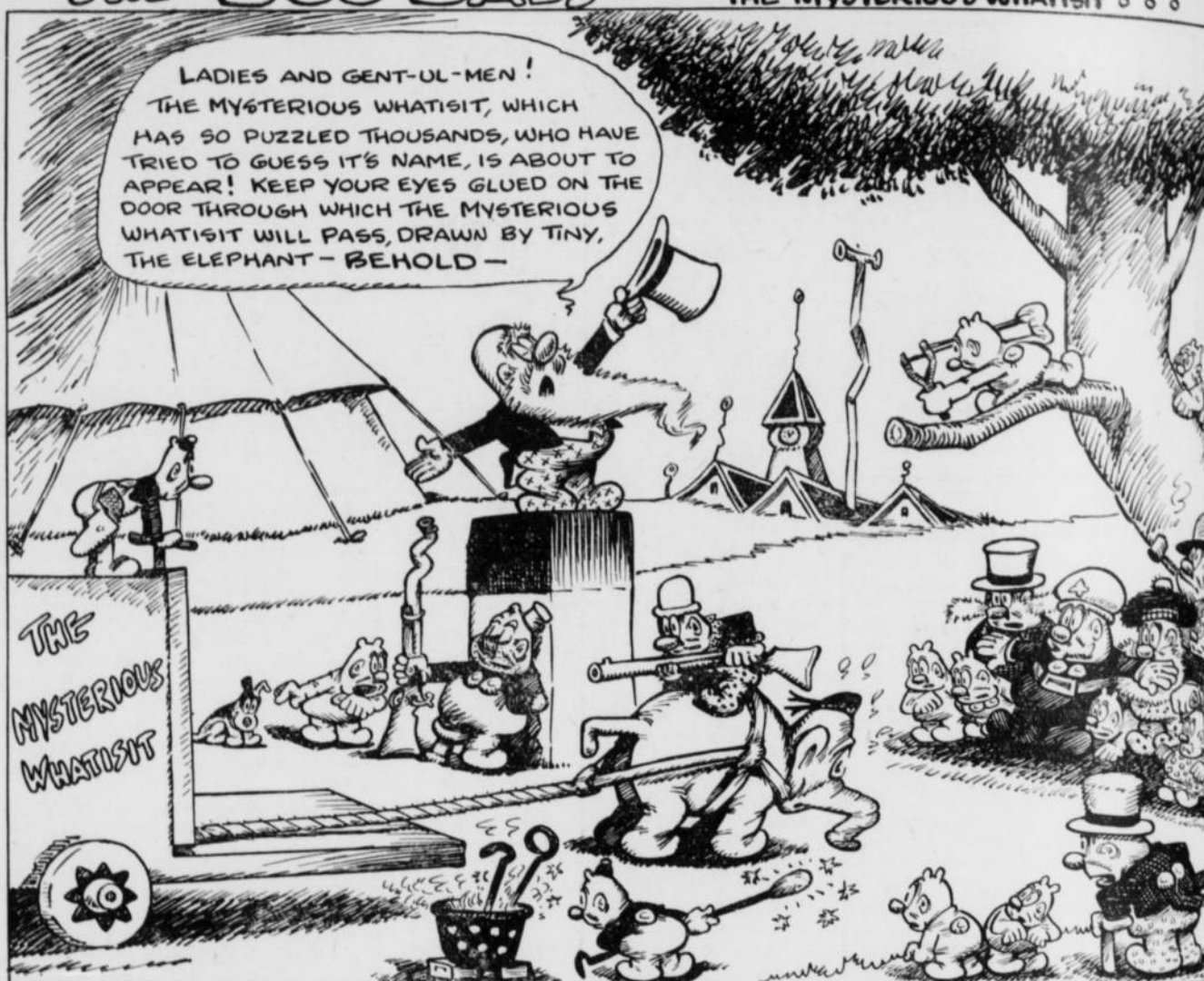


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Willie Flea, the Mysterious Whatsit

At last Doc Sawbones has consented to allow the large van containing the mysterious whatisit to be opened so that all the Doo Dads may see what it is. Flannelfeet is afraid it is going to be such a large, ferocious animal that it will eat them all up, and is trying to keep them back, and then when they see what it really is

they are so astonished they all fall over backwards, excepting Old Man Grouch who has fallen on his nose. But they were not any more astonished than the hundreds of boys and girls who guessed everything from elephants to mice. However, there were some who guessed correctly, and the following were the

first correct answers received:

First Prize—\$2.00—
Doris Bower, Sask.

Four Prizes of \$1.00 each—
Darwin L. Steffensen, Sask.
May Eaton, Alberta.
Cecil R. Spratt, Manitoba.
Jean McDiarmid, Manitoba.

What the Customs Probe Revealed

Continued from Page 3

cigarettes, rubber articles, etc., offered attractive opportunities for increasing their profits, and they promptly turned their experience in evading customs barriers to these lines.

Legitimate Merchants Suffer

Soon merchants and manufacturers found themselves faced with very serious competition from goods which had never paid duty, and there was scarcely a city or town where intelligent shoppers did not know of certain stores selling silk stockings and waists at prices well below the sum demanded for the same qualities by honest storekeepers. Then the merchants and manufacturers bestirred themselves and formed an organization known as the Commercial Protective Association, to cope with the smuggling evil. It employed trained investigators to collect evidence, and soon got upon the track of the chief offenders, including the notorious Mr. Bisaillon. But when it submitted irrefutable evidence about the misdeeds of that worthy, kindly Senator Bureau would not listen to a word of evil about his dear friend, and actually gave him promotion. So recourse was had to the premier himself, and an array of facts about smuggling was placed before him. Mr. Mackenzie King professed to be deeply disturbed, and promised resolute action to cope with the evil; a measure increasing the penalties for smuggling was passed last session, and the help of some additional investigators was lent to the Commercial Protective Association, but the resolute action which was required was not taken and no improvement resulted. The truth is both Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues were so absorbed in making good their lack of a parliamentary majority by political intrigues and manoeuvres, that they left inadequate time for their proper business—the duty of efficient administration—and affairs just drifted along to a sorer pass.

Providing Stevens With Ammunition

So the Commercial Protective Association, disgusted at the apathy of the government, approached the opposition, and put them in possession of the facts they had gathered. When parliament met and the struggle for party supremacy was raging in January, the opposition were only too glad to avail themselves of the formidable weapon which was placed in their hands. They waited their opportunity, and H. H. Stevens, the ex-minister of trade and commerce, launched very sweeping and categorical charges against the administration of the Customs Department. Faced with these, the government had no alternative but to appoint a special committee of parliament to investigate them. It consisted of four Liberals, four Conservatives and a solitary Progressive, D. M. Kennedy, of Peace River; assisted by some competent counsel it sat almost without interruption for four months, and in that time examined scores of witnesses ranging from cabinet ministers to avowed smugglers, and investigated a huge mass of documentary evidence. Naturally partisan feeling produced some acrimonious disputes at intervals, but on the whole the committee performed its work with great diligence and reasonable impartiality.

The most interesting document in the enquiry was a report compiled by Walter Duncan, a trained investigator, who had been instructed by the government to investigate the smuggling evil in Quebec, and had faithfully done his duty.

His report was very comprehensive in character, and revealed a deplorable state of demoralization in the Customs Department in Quebec. It dealt in detail with a long series of scandals and discreditable episodes in which ministers and highly placed civil servants were involved and contained very damaging disclosures about some of their private lives. Pressure by friends of prominent personages implicated was brought to bear upon members of the committee to suppress the whole report but, when it showed signs of succeeding, Mr. Kennedy, the Progressive representative, took a firm stand that facts which the public was entitled to know must not be concealed to save the face of individuals, however illustrious, and

the main body of the Duncan report was incorporated in the committee's evidence. It was agreed, however, to hold back certain minutes of evidence and appendices, but they have now become almost public property in Ottawa, and the knowledge of their contents influenced the votes of some Progressives during critical divisions.

Caught with the Goods

The Duncan report merely served to confirm the general tenor of the evidence offered to the committee. It was abundantly proven at its hearings that the smuggling industry had grown to gigantic dimensions, that it was no longer confined to alcoholic liquors and narcotic drugs, and that it owed its prosperity not merely to the passive connivance but to the active co-operation of many civil servants whose recreancy to duty increased their incomes. Many of the cases dealt with by the committee partake of high comedy, and it would require the pen of a Capt. Marryat or William Le Queux, to deal adequately with the strange and romantic career of the famous craft known to fame as the barge Tremblay. This vessel which had been hired by mighty potentates in the bootlegging industry of the United States, to convey from Gaspe to Montreal, a cargo of alcohol valued at \$250,000 brought from a Belgian port, was caught by officers of the Quebec Liquor Commission, while she was discharging her precious freight in the dead of night at the little harbor of St. Sulpice, into a fleet of waiting motors. Everyone on board was placed under arrest, the liquor was seized, and the vessel was taken to Montreal. But when it arrived there the resourceful M. Bisaillon claimed it as treasure trove for the federal department and assumed charge of it. Under his guardian care, however, two of the American owners of the cargo, one of whom bore the engaging name of "The Gorilla," were allowed to escape and vanish into the blue. Mr. Bisaillon was arrested, but was acquitted, and the captain and crew of the barge, having had the foresight to enlist the legal services of Pierre Casgrain, the Liberal whip, secured a most generous settlement from Ottawa for, on payment of the modest sum of \$1,700, their craft which had been caught in a fraudulent smuggling enterprise, involving the sum of \$250,000, was released to resume its lucrative activities.

Equally interesting is the subsequent history of the liquor seized on the Tremblay. Its transportation from the dock to the customs warehouse provided a chance for a glorious orgy to numerous stevedores and truckdrivers, and while it lay in storage, a substantial quantity was pilfered. The balance remained in storage until the eve of the general election of 1925, when the Hon. G. H. Boivin, who had succeeded Senator Bureau in the customs department, on a mission of housecleaning, sold it at a bargain-counter price to a firm known as Dominion Distillers, of which Mr. Hushion, a former Liberal member was a leading shareholder, and which has now been proved to have been persistent smugglers and guilty of grave revenue frauds. No proof is available, but the suspicion is freely voiced that the transaction yielded substantial campaign funds to the Liberal party.

Millions Lost Annually

It is impossible at present to estimate the amount lost to the revenues through deliberate frauds in connection with excise duties and sales tax, but it must have annually run into millions of dollars during recent years. The frauds of one firm alone are provisionally estimated by auditors at more than three-quarters of a million dollars, and many will never be discovered. The firms and individuals engaged in the illicit liquor trade were often in the habit of keeping two sets of books, one for their private information and the other for inspection by revenue officials and many of the books which were presented to the committee's auditors showed obvious evidence of being altered and doctored to meet the crisis which had arisen. The books of some of the large and old established distilling firms of Canada shewed large sums set aside for what was euphemis-

tically termed "promotion purposes," and the head of one of these firms frankly confessed that he had contributed liberally to the funds of both the historic parties.

But perhaps the most disturbing feature of the revelations was the convincing proof that time and again the course of justice had been deliberately perverted through political influence for the benefit of wrong doers. There were honest officials in the customs service who did their duty and made arrests and seizures, but usually thereafter the wires to Ottawa would begin to burn with pathetic messages from the political friends of the culprit to the effect that a deserving citizen must not be persecuted for a trivial offence. It was one such case which was the real cause of the downfall of the King government.

The Case of Moses Aziz

Moses Aziz is an Assyrian immigrant who has risen to distinction in the bootlegging profession in New Brunswick, and last summer when he was caught red-handed—not for the first time—with a supply of illicit liquor, he was sentenced to a heavy fine and three months' imprisonment. But he was a zealous worker in the cause of Liberalism, and when Mr. Robichaud, the local Liberal M.P., sent a frantic message insisting that the prison gates must not close upon one who would be a "precious help" in the general election then approaching, the tender-hearted minister of customs promptly stayed the jail sentence and Mr. Aziz remained at liberty until the facts were revealed by the committee. It was a gross case of political interference with the course of justice, and the Conservatives who were able to point to the serious view taken by the British House of Commons of a similar but infinitely less serious offence by Sir Patrick Hastings, the Laborite attorney-general, made the most of it. Mr. Duff, the deputy-speaker, shewed a pathetic interest in the fate of certain craft owned by himself, which were caught in rum-running adventures, and his interest was not altogether motivated by a desire to save from the stain the names of dear political friends which he had given to these vessels. When the preventive force on the border between Quebec and Vermont was strengthened to cope with the orgy of smuggling carried on there by manufacturers who were using large quantities of smuggled raw material Mr. Baldwin, the Liberal member for Stanstead, made a

peremptory demand for their withdrawal on the ground that they were interfering with the business of some of his most valuable supporters. But such interference was not confined to politicians on the Liberal side, for W. A. Boys, M.P., the chief whip of the Conservative party, was shown to have labored assiduously for the mitigation of the penalties imposed upon an offender who had tried to bribe a customs officer. Altogether far too many members of parliament displayed a hopelessly inadequate sense of their public responsibilities, and were ready to exert their influence for the benefit of political friends, regardless of the fact that they were thereby aggravating the demoralization of the customs service.

The special committee was only able to arrive at a unanimous report by agreeing to leave the highly controversial political aspects of the enquiry to the verdict of parliament, and the result of this decision is already political history. The report, which it did submit to parliament is a long and elaborate document, and as its contents are already familiar to the public there is no need to recapitulate them at any length. It found that for many years a process of gradual demoralization had been going on in the Customs Department, and that it had been greatly accelerated during the regime of Senator Bureau, who had shewn an imperfect appreciation of his duties. It made a number of very useful recommendations, including a wholesale reorganization of the customs service to be helped by the dismissal or retirement of several important officers, far reaching changes in administrative methods, the prosecutions of numerous offenders who are charged with frauds and the establishment of special secret service to cope with the smuggling evil. But it also admitted that its investigation had been very incomplete and only covered certain areas and parliament has now decided that it will be continued by a judge, who will be appointed by the two judges of the exchequer court.

The customs scandals have had unforeseen consequences and may yet leave their mark upon the political future of Canada. But in the meantime it has altogether been a very healthy episode, for it has been demonstrated that the lid cannot be perennially kept closed upon a cesspool of administrative incompetence and corruption and that governments eventually can be made to pay the penalty for their sins.

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SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRES, TEN weeks old, pedigrees furnished, \$12 each. James Wareham, Basswood, Man.

SALE—PURE YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, University strain, eight weeks, \$12, papers. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, eight weeks, \$12 each. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

SELLING—CHINCHILLA RABBITS, WITH pedigrees. Bred does, \$15 each; bucks, seven months old, \$5.00 each; three months old rabbits, \$12 per pair. Mrs. Maitland White, Herschel, Sask.

CHINCHILLAS—MAKE \$1,000 A YEAR EASILY raising Chinchilla fur rabbits. We can supply you with the best breeding stock procurable at reasonable prices. Free catalogue, full particulars. E. S. Miller, Rabbitties, 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

CHINCHILLAS, PURE-BRED, PEDIGREED, correct type, color, three months old, ten dollars; pair: two months, eight. Order from this address. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask.

LARGEST CHINCHILLA RANCH IN NORTH- west. Matured pairs, cheap. Room wanted. Certified pedigrees. Stockwell, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

THREE MONTHS OLD CHINCHILLA RABBITS, \$10 pair. H. Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

CANADIAN TRU-BLU FOXES

Winners of seven championships 1925. Write for our free booklet on "Canadian-Bred Blues." References: Canadian Bank of Commerce CANADIAN BLUE FOX FARMS LTD. 470 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-18

REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, from imported sire weighing 160 pounds. Nothing better in Canada. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGIS- tered, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, 50 dollars up. Keewayin Kennels, Killam, Alta.

GREYHOUND-STAGHOUND CROSSED MALE puppies, all ages, parents guaranteed killers, cheap: three months, \$5.00 each. O. Brownridge, Brown- ing, Sask.

FOR SALE—GENUINE HUSKY PUPS, ANY age. Prices right. Dr. B. Lennox, 334 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

SELLING—IRISH RETRIEVER PUPPIES, from pure-bred imported dog, males, \$10; females, \$6.00. Alexander Coutts, Pense, Sask.

FAMOUS SELKIRK STRAIN SILVER FOXES (registered). Beginners' prices. Terms. Box 31, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

POULTRY

Various

ARTHUR AVERILL HAD SPLENDID RESULTS from ad. for Pearl Guinea Fowl. Sold all of the birds he had to spare (13), and could have sold 50, having to return a large number of orders. He also received enquiries for Guinea eggs. The demand for Guinea fowl is so great that many others could make money in this way.

Baby Chicks

PALMER'S HIGH RECORD, WINTER-LAYING, pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for June and July delivery, at \$13.50 per 100, \$65 for 500, or \$125 per 1,000, cannot be approached for value. Orders should be booked immediately. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C.

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EGGS FROM LARGE, PURE-BRED, DARK Brown Rose Comb Leghorn egg producers, farm range, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—BREEDING pens and young cockerels for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

Poultry Supplies

NO LOUSY HENS WHERE STANFIELD'S LICE- Kill is used. Gets every louse or mite refunded. No dipping, dusting or odor. Mrs. Moran, of Junata, Sask., says: "I like it better than any of the powders and it does not do any harm to little turkeys." Big tubs treats 200 birds, 60c., or \$1.00 brings two big tubs, postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

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PURCHASE RHODE ISLAND HATCHING EGGS where quality counts, two settings, \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask.

GETTING AWAY FROM THE DANGER ZONE

It is Only a Short Step



from a run-down farm—burdened with mortgages, store bills, lien notes, etc., to a clear title farm, a healthy bank balance, good livestock and the best of equipment and buildings if you do your buying, selling and exchanging through "Little Guide Ads."

Nearly every farmer, at some time has been in the "Danger Zone," as far as financing his farm is concerned. Years of experience by thousands of Guide readers proves that for marketing surplus livestock, machinery, etc., there is no better method than a classified advertisement in the Farmers' Market Place in this paper. If you have not tried it, you will find a "Little Guide Ad." one of the most profitable investments you can make.

"Little Guide Ads." Sure Get Results

Livestock breeders, ranchers, mixed farmers and all others who make their living from the soil have found this method—of raising cash or of purchasing an article—of great value. Wm. Gordon, of Vanguard, Saskatchewan, writes us a letter that may contain a useful hint for other readers:

"I take the opportunity of reporting the results of my ad. in your paper for lost span of Bronk Mare, with foal. After they had got out of range of our local paper, and all local information, Mr. Hunter, 12 miles south of Hazenmore, saw the ad. in The Guide, and telephoned me at once and I had them home in a week after the date of the first issue containing the ad. This is my second experience with ads. in your paper with splendid results each time."

If We Can Do It For Others—We Can Do It For You

Eighty-two thousand farmers who read this journal are busy rushing preparations for the 1926 harvest. Many of them put off ordering necessary equipment until the last moment. Can you fill late orders for grain binders, steam or gas engines, sheaf loaders, grain and water tanks or grain elevators? Guide ads. get quick results—the cost is small, you get the cash. There is also a keen demand for breeding ewes, gilts, Shetland ponies, collie dogs, queen bees, honey, fruit and even farm lands. Don't delay sending your ad. if you want to buy, sell or exchange these or any other articles used on the farm.

RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION AT THE TOP OF THIS PAGE
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POULTRY

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE WHITE MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS eggs, \$1.00 setting, cartons, 35c. extra. Mrs. Bond, Redlyn, Sask.

SEEDS

Various

FOR SALE—2,500 BUS. OATS, 35c. BUS., 1.50c. bus. barley, 60c. bus., f.o.b. Pathlow, Alex. Bennett, Pathlow, Sask.

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NEVER TOO LATE TO SOW RYE GRASS. Does well either with fall rye or seeded alone in summerfall. Grazer strain, No. 1 seed, 9c. pound; common rye grass, 7c.; sacked. Whiting Seed Farms, Traynor, Sask.

GOOD BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED. Se. pound, sacks free. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. C. W. Cann, Wordsworth, Sask.

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DAKOTA FALL RYE, PRODUCED FROM university seed, \$1.10 bushel, sacked. W. L. Martin, Maldstone, Sask.

SELLING—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN FALL RYE, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. John Young, Kinsdale, Sask.

FALL RYE, GOOD, CLEAN SEED, \$1.10 BUSHEL. sacked. Geo. Ward, R.R. 1, Red Deer, Alta.

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Sale or Rent

MANITOBA FARMS

Have splendid listings Improved Farms in all parts of Manitoba. Prices from \$10 to \$40 per acre. Easy terms. When applying state size of farm required, locality preferred.

CANADA PERMANENT TRUST CO.
298 GARRY STREET, WINNIPEG

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver. Together with maps, may be had on application. Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St. Vancouver, B.C.

480 ACRES, IMPROVED, 16 MILES SOUTH OF Winnipeg, four miles from St. Agathe, 100 acre timothy, balance cultivated, rich soil, serviceable buildings. Low price, small cash payment, balance half crop. Write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg.

SELLING—UNIMPROVED QUARTER, NEAR St. Walburg. All Prairie. Cheap for cash. Particulars from owner. Mrs. Bowron, Battleford, Sask.

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want.

ONE-HALF OR SECTION, 25 MILES SOUTH OF Winnipeg. Small cash payment. Mrs. Taylor, St. Agathe, Man.

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and Allison, 1825 Searth Street, Regina, Sask.

TRADE—FARM FOR HORSES. J. WOOLKY, Guernsey, Sask.

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions, preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 639 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED WITH GROWING CROPS and equipment. Buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. 538, Winnipeg.

WANT TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF 6000 farm for sale. E. Macpherson, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR PARTS

Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts: wind- shields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock and parts in Canada. Save 25 to 50 per cent. Parts from Overlands, Gray Dots, M. Laughton, Mar- wells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. **AUTO WRECKING CO. LTD.** 263 to 273 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG

Three-way PISTON RINGS GUARANTEED TO STOP OIL PUMPING AND COMPRESSION LEAKS. SAVES RE-GRINDING AND NEW PISTONS. Write: **THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.** 284 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM MACHINERY

USED AUTO PARTS FOR MANY MAKES. starters, generators, magnetos, carburetors, engines, frames, bodies, tops, cushions, radiators, springs, gears, wheels. Prompt service. Low prices. Brandon Auto Wreckers, Seventh Street, Brandon, 17-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belts, used tires, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg, 16-6

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg, 11-24

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg, 12-12

AUTO TRUCKS, TRACTOR RADIATORS REPAIRED, recored and cleaned. All work guaranteed. Modern Radiator Service—Phone 6156—1932 Albert Street, Regina.

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE., Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 17-12

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CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 1-13

HEAD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods rebabbled. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Remond Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-13

MAGNETO REPAIRS

MAGNETO AND RADIO REPAIRS—ALL makes. Also automobile generators and starting motors. Prompt service. Western Ignition Service, 1888 Albert St., Regina, Sask. 1-9

REPAIRS TO GENERATORS, STARTING motors, magnetos. Armatures rewound and repaired. Work guaranteed. Elmer's Ignition and Electric Shop, 1753 Lorne, Regina. Elmer M. Roomhouser, Proprietor. 1-6

Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

SELLING—NEW 28-INCH GARDEN CITY feeder, second-hand, latest model, 15-H.P. Case steam tractor; 24-inch John Deere Brush breaker; 24-inch Favorite separator; 36-inch Garden City feeder. R. H. Cottingham, Peterfield, Man. 20-2

WANTED—POTATO DIGGER. PREFER ONE with hopper attachment. State condition and price. Selling—Stewart shear loader, new style, first-class condition, \$400. Russell Cummer, Mazenod, Sask. 20-2

THREE-BOTTOM OLIVER PLOW, BOTH stubble and breaker bottoms, \$125; also All Work kerosene tractor, 12-25 H.P., perfect working order, \$500. Terms to responsible parties. H. C. Rayson, Wilmer, B.C. 20-3

SELLING—TEN-HORSE-POWER STOVER engine and Moody Champion separator on two sets of wheels. In fair condition. What offers? Apply G. Davis, Mayberry, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE—REEVES GAS ENGINE, 40-65 horse-power, \$450; two Jackson combination shear loaders, \$250 each. Machinery in good order. W. E. Duff, Anglia, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—25 H.P. PORTABLE INTERNATIONAL engine, guaranteed first-class condition. Would consider cattle or young horses. E. Brayford, Manor, Sask. 18-3

FOR SALE—FLUES, AN OVER SUPPLY OF boiler and steam engine flues, size two-inch. Price \$1.00 each. State length when ordering. Engine and Threshers Supplies, Moose Jaw, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS TWO-ROW corn cultivator, almost new, \$65. Box 296, Humboldt, Sask. 19-2

WANTED—TWO-HORSE POTATO DIGGER. Give full particulars. Godfrey Dahlin, Norquay, Sask. 20-2

HART-LANGDON JUNIOR FEEDER, 28-INCH, very little used, \$75. Hawes and Pierce, Beulah, Man. 20-2

SELLING—EIGHT-H.P. CUSHMAN ENGINE, with magneto. Good running order. \$125 for all cash. Jacob R. Barkman, Steinbach, Man. 20-2

CYCLONE GRAIN GRINDER, 10-INCH, NEW condition, \$35. Collins, Maymont, Sask. 20-2

STATIONARY 22-HORSE GASOLINE ENGINE, \$150. Nelson Chant, Oxdrift, Western Ontario.

SELLING—12-FOOT LAND PACKER. HARRY Stewart, Lenore, Sask. 20-5

WANTED SECOND-HAND WELL AUGER. Bert Cumberland, Hume, Sask. 20-2

WANTED—BULL GEAR FOR 20-H.P. TYPE D Titan engine. C. Goldsmith, Rosebank, Man. 20-2

PACKER—WANTED McCormick-DEERING 15-foot. F. Stooke, Box 460, Drumheller, Alta. 20-2

FOR SALE—GARDEN CITY FEEDER, 30-IN. Run two seasons. Grant Bros., Govan, Sask. 20-2

SELLING, HALF PRICE—PAIR PISTONS, Rumely 25-45. Box 112, Denzil, Sask. 18-3

SELLING CORN BINDER, CUT THIRTY ACRES. Good condition. J. H. Schmaltz, Beliseker, Alta. 20-2

Tractors and Threshers

COMPLETE NEW OUTFIT, \$1,800—22-IN. 40-in. Huber supreme steel separator, Hyatt bearings, choice of feeder or weigher, \$1,200; rubber drive belt, \$100; 12-20 Little Giant tractor, three speeds, 27 Timken and Hyatt bearings, steel gears, complete, \$600. Outfit, \$1,800. Rebuilt separators complete, good belting—22-in. Rumely, \$650; 22-in. Red River, \$600; 28-in. Rumely, steel, \$650; 36-in. Red River, steel, new Garden City feeder, \$1,200. List bargains. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 17-5

SAWYER-MASSEY 32 H.P. TANDEM compound steam engine, carries 175 pounds pressure; one 36-60 Great West separator, with belts; two water tanks and wagons; one Stewart shear loader. Price \$2,000. Ole Torggrimson, Gull Lake, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE—ONE 20-40 TYPE G RUMELY, in first-class condition, only used two years, Alamo lubrication, self-steering. One six-furrow P. & O. engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms, Alamo lubrication. Price complete \$1,800. Wilfred Hill, Box 41, Temler, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—SAWYER-MASSEY THRESHING outfit complete, Sawyer-Massey 25 H.P. steam engine and separator, 32-in. cylinder, 56-in. body all 1912 model. Engine in good shape, separator can be put in good shape for little expense. For further particulars, apply Box 18, Starbuck, Man. 19-2

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FARM MACHINERY

REEVES STEAM ENGINE, DOUBLE SIMPLE, 32 draw-bar horse power, 48-inch drivers, oil burning attachment. Also Minneapolis separator, 36-62, threshed about 70,000. Both in excellent condition. A bargain. C. C. Stover, Mayburt, Alta. 20-2

SELLING—ONE COMPLETE STEAM THRESHING outfit, 25-h.p. Sawyer-Massey engine and 28-inch Rumely separator, one water tank, in good running order, rebuilt and overhauled a year ago. Snap at \$1,200. Elmore McPherson, Wawota, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH, OIL-PULL 30-60 Ideal separator, Garden City feeder. All good condition. Would trade outfit and quarter-section, improved, all cultivated, three miles from town, good school, clear title, in one section of good prairie land. J. B. Lynch, Forgan, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—15-30 TWIN CITY ENGINE, 22-38 International separator, with Garden City feeder. In good condition. Also power-lift, four-bottom plow. Both bottoms. I. Steeder, Neville, Sask. 20-3

SELLING—25-H.P. DOUBLE CYLINDER Nichols-Shepard steam engine, 40-60 Red River special separator, tank, pump, hose, \$800, at Denzil, Sask. B. Elverum, Lakefield, Minn., U.S.A. 20-2

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, 28-50 Rumely separator, equipped with Ruth feeder high weight belts and everything in first-class condition. Price reasonable. Oscar C. Lakevold, Provost, Alta. 20-2

FOR SALE—25 H.P. GAAR-SCOTT DOUBLE cylinder steam engine, Gaar-Scott separator, 36-60, both good condition, water tank and belts, new feeder, run one season, \$500. H. Egilson, Logberg, Sask. 20-3

SELLING—26 H.P. DOUBLE CYLINDER engine, \$650; 40-62 J. L. Case separator, only run 35 days, \$1,450; two water tanks and tender truck, \$100; six-bottom P. & O. engine gang, breaker bottoms, \$150. A. L. Petersen, Edberg, Alta. 20-2

RUMELY 12-20 TRACTOR, CASE 22-36, STEEL separator with belts, tools and bunk car. This outfit is in first-class condition and will be sold at a reasonable price. H. Hockett, Shaunavon, Sask. 20-2

20-40 H.P. CASE TRACTOR AND 32-54 CASE separator, new type feeder, \$1,000. Five-furrow Cockshutt plow, \$100. A. McCurdy, Josephine, Sask. 16-6

25 H.P. RUMELY STEAM ENGINE, 36-60 Ideal separator, Hart model new feeder and bagger. Cheap for half cash. Gilbert Garth, Rush Lake, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—30 H.P. AMERICAN Abel steam engine, 36-60 Advance separator, good order. Trade for small gas outfit. W. Orr, Scott, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE—24-46 CUSHMAN JUNIOR SEPARATOR, complete with belts, cylinder and concave teeth. Practically new. Snap for \$250 cash. Gunnar Johnson, Wynyard, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—TWO TRACTORS AND ONE PORTABLE engine, steam; set separator trucks, hay loader, side delivery rake; in good condition. Cheap for cash. W. D. McIntosh, Whitewood, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—OIL-PULL TRACTOR, 12-20, USED three one-half seasons. Would exchange for nearly new Fordson tractor complete. Apply 139, Antler, Sask. 20-2

THREE ONLY, 24-46 SEPARATORS, WITH self feeder, blower and automatic register, \$500 cash each or \$550 on terms. Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 20-2

FOR SALE—36-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, 40-62 Russell separator. All good condition. Snap for cash or part cash. Bank of Montreal, Estevan, Sask. 20-3

FOR SALE—STEWART SEPARATOR, 24-46, ran about 60 days, always kept under cover, \$500, including drive belt; five-bottom Cockshutt plow, \$250. John Brothers, Grand View, Man. 20-2

SELLING—ONE 12-20 RUMELY OIL-PULL, only threshed three falls, \$600; one LaCrosse tractor plow, \$70; also one Fordson, \$225. Box 44, Granum, Alta. 20-2

FOR SALE—CASE 25 H.P. STEAM ENGINE and 36-58 steel separator, with Garden City feeder, in good running condition. A snap for cash. A. L. Jackson, Liberty, Sask. 19-4

SELLING—SEPARATOR, WELL DRILL, 250 feet drill rods, machine fair repair, \$275 cash. Exchange for cattle or horses. Box 106, Consort, Alta. 19-2

FOR SALE—25 TRACTORS, STEAM AND GAS; 20 separators, steel and wood. All sizes, Bargains. Write for list. Engine and Threshers Supplies Ltd., 240 Fifth Ave. N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask. 19-2

THREE SECOND-HAND SEPARATORS, ONE has new feeder. Prices from three hundred dollars. Particulars, apply A. W. Edwards, Box 87, Broadview, Sask. 19-5

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, 15-27 Wallis tractor, 24-in. Fairbanks-Morse separator. Both first-class condition. W. E. Wheeler, 427 Greenwood Place, Winnipeg. 20-2

FARM MACHINERY

BARGAIN—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, good condition, 30-60 oil tractor, 40-62 steel separator, plows, cars, etc. Sell in part, or trade for livestock. M. A. Gordon, Vanguard, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE—22-36 NICHOLS-SHEPARD RED River special separator, Garden City feeder; 10-20 Titan tractor, \$300 each. Outfit \$500. Whittton, Lemberg, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE—25 H.P. RUMELY STEAM ENGINE, with water tenders and coal box, also 34-56 Ideal separator, all complete. A snap. W. Norston, Buchanan, Sask. 20-3

FOR SALE—22-INCH AVERY SEPARATOR, perfect condition, cheap. F. de Pass, Strome, Alta. 20-3

SELLING—PORT HURON 21 H.P. STEAM tractor in A1 condition. George Chilcott, Rocanville, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—25 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, 32-56 Advance threshing machine equipped ready for work. James Scott, Rocanville, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—AT LEMBERG, SASK., FOR HALF price, 40-64 Rumely separator. A1 condition. \$650. A. Neumann, Hildesheim, Man. 20-2

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, THREE-furrow stubble plow and two breaker bottoms, \$300 cash. W. Perkins, Clair, Sask. 19-2

CASE STEAM ENGINE, 20-HORSE; WHITE separator, 32-34, nearly new. Cheap, cash. Clark Macdonald, Man. 19-3

SELLING—22-36 NICHOLS-SHEPARD SEPARATOR, ready for work. M. Hammond, Boissevain, Man. 19-2

FOR SALE—10-20 CASE KEROSENE TRACTOR, 24-36 Waterloo separator. R. Colbert, Biggar, Sask. 19-2

TRADE—CASE 15-45 STEAM TRACTOR, 28-50 separator, for larger outfit. Geo. Campbell, Ewart, Man. 19-2

SELLING—18-36 STINSON TRACTOR, A1 condition, heavy duty Beaver motor, \$600 cash. D. G. McLachlan, Macgregor, Man. 19-3

FOR SALE—36-60 CASE ALL-STEEL SEPARATOR, 20-60 Case steam engine, A1 condition, \$800. Mrs. Annie McIntyre, Macdonald, Man. 18-3

SELL OR TRADE ON FORDSON, 7½ H.P. Manroba engine, just overhauled. E. A. Thompson, Carnduff, Sask. 19-2

FOR SALE—THREE 10-20 TITAN TRACTORS, good, cheap for cash. A. G. Walte, Sovereign, Sask. 20-2

WANTED—FORDSON TRACTOR WITH pulley. Must be guaranteed in first-class condition. Wm. Atchison, Kisbey, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—18-36 STINSON TRACTOR, A1 condition, heavy duty Beaver motor, \$600 cash. D. G. McLachlan, Macgregor, Man. 20-4

SELLING—GAAR-SCOTT ENGINE, 22-H.P., and Great West separator, 32-56. Jas. Mollison, Medora, Man. 20-3

SELLING—24-46 FAIRBANKS-MORSE SEPARATOR, A1 condition, \$350. Jos. Gamache, Ste. Rose, Man. 20-3

SELLING—32-54 CASE SEPARATOR, completely equipped and ready to run. Cheap, cash or terms. C. Dobbin, Lavenham, Man. 20-3

SELLING—CHEAP, 18-35 OIL-PULL, ALSO complete line of farm implements. State your requirements. W. G. Leffler, Dropmore, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—OIL-PULL ENGINE, WITH 28-48 separator in first-class condition, at reasonable price. Apply to Jas. A. Paur, Langham, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—30-38 MOODY SEPARATOR, FIRST-class condition. A. Hogg, Makaroff, Man. 17-4

SELLING—16-30 RUMELY, SPLENDID condition. John Langenhoff, Fulda, Sask. 19-4

THREE 30-60 ENGINES, ONE 36 SEPARATOR, \$1,000. R. Mitchell, Glidden, Sask. 20-3

MISCELLANEOUS

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Wanted by the Fuller Brush Company Limited

men in every province to distribute 60 free sample brushes per week in country and towns. Must have car or rig. Liberal earnings and permanent work for neat, energetic men with references. Write, call or phone a branch office in Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or write direct to 601 Bank of Commerce Chambers, Winnipeg, for free "Out of the Rut" booklet.

SALESMEN—BUILD YOURSELF A PERMANENT paying business by selling direct to the consumer our line of high-grade groceries, lubricating oils and paints. Apply now and secure a share of the big spring business in sight. Newgard McDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg. 18-3

MISCELLANEOUS

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Now is the time to get ready for business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

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[Continued on next page]

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Painting Again!

I'm painting again at my pig-sty and pen, at my corn-crib, machine-shed, and all; oil, ochre and lead, in white, yellow and red, are going on shingle and wall! Not a bare spot bereft of its coat shall be left exposed to the wind and the rain. Not a microbe or worm shall bore, frolic or squirm and breed his decay in the grain! These buildings should stand as a pride to the land for a century, easily that, but they'd rot and decay, and they'd crumble away, make homes for the owl and the bat, if I should neglect and show lack of respect, should fail with my paint and my brush, if I should say, "Fie! Paints selling too high, and I'm in a terrible rush!" Look, down on the square is a building still fair, as good as the day it was reared, and it hasn't a crack on the side or the back, it is neither warped, twisted or veered! How well it has served; but, of course, it's preserved by a frequent new coating of paint, so it holds its roof high in its pride to the sky—no, it hasn't a break or a taint! Down yonder I see, as we all must agree, a house that's not twenty years old, but it's warped and it's grey and it's falling away, while the nails are releasing their hold! And, the reason is plain, for right into the grain goes the water, the worm and the pest, while the lumber has lost at a staggering cost all its substance, its life, and its best. So continue I will, on the door, wall and sill, to spread my lead, ochre and oil, and I never shall balk on account of the talk of the high cost of paint or the oil!

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Broilers Highest Market Price
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Crates on request. Phone 3536.

PREMIER PRODUCE CO.
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Filling the Fruit Cupboard

Continued from Page 19

But we tire of plain rhubarb and the members of our family soon turn up their noses at too frequent a diet of it. However, by mixing about half of that precious crate of strawberries or raspberries with a 40-pound box of rhubarb we can get the same flavor as if the rhubarb had not been added and have at least two dozen extra quarts of fruit and have half a dozen jars of plain strawberries or raspberries to use for special occasions.

Crab apples are another cheap fruit that can be done in a variety of ways beside jelly. Try them once, cut into quarters and can in heavy syrup or steam until tender the whole ones and can in heavy syrup, or stick a clove or two in each one after steaming and make a very sweet vinegar and have most delicious crab apple pickles.

If you are fortunate enough to live in a district where the wild fruits are abundant your problem is more easily solved, as no cultivated fruit ever has that delicious flavor of the wild ones.

Citron is a vegetable which may be grown in every district and when flavored with lemon or used plain and steamed or cooked in clear water to make it tender before putting in the syrup a few jars or a few dozen, if you are fond of it, may be placed on your shelves for simply the price of the sugar.

Another fruit which may be had for a little work is the ground cherry, a very small member of the tomato family which may be canned as fruit or made into a jam or marmalade. These are best started in the house to make sure they will ripen in the fall should frost appear early.

By exercising a little ingenuity one can fill up a good space of the fruit shelves and really spend very little money.—V. E. W., Alta.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 2

of the House, and that he could only recognize the vote which had just been recorded.

Sir Henry Drayton, acting leader of the House, suggested that the House needed time to think over the complications which had arisen. It had better adjourn, he said, until tomorrow. From the Liberal benches cries of "resign," were almost drowning these formalities. Torn paper was being thrown into the air and the exultation which commonly follows a successful division was being exhibited by the group. The late prime minister, Mackenzie King, assisted in putting an end to this by shouting his willingness to concur in the motion for adjournment, and within a minute or so the speaker had left the chair, the House was empty, and nobody knew whether Canada had a government or not.

The situation was somewhat complicated by the fact that if Mr. Bird had not voted by mistake the result would have been a tie. In such a case it is customary that Mr. Speaker cast the deciding vote, and it is more or less a matter of tradition that he votes with the government. But so quickly have things happened in the last few weeks that the House at the moment was presided over by a life long Liberal, while the House was technically led by a Conservative government. Therefore it is not possible to state how Mr. Speaker might have voted.

The net result was that the Commons never met again and Canada's fifteenth parliament ended with its first session. Apparently the new premier, Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, was as ready as Mackenzie King had been to realize that a majority of one was not a sufficient backing for the transaction of public business. Just before the hour of assembly next day, the word went round the corridors that the governor-general had dissolved parliament.

A Shadow Government

Before the year is out an election must be held. Meantime the Canadian government consists of a prime minister and half a dozen privy councillors sworn in as such, but not definitely sworn to any particular department. Before the election, of course, Mr.

Meighen will have to nominate a full sized cabinet. At present only Sir Henry Drayton, Hugh Guthrie, H. H. Stevens, R. J. Manion, Sir George Perley, and W. A. Black, Halifax, are members of the acting cabinet. All of them have several portfolios, except Mr. Black, and it is stated that the latter may, in the final shake-up, prefer to drop out. The identity of the other 12 or so who will have to be brought in to complete the cabinet has not been revealed, the date of the election has not been fixed, but the shrewdest guessers have picked on September 21.

The foregoing summarizes the known situation. But the possibilities by this time have become the most important consideration in this, the most complicated political situation that federated Canada ever saw. Mackenzie King, now the official leader of the opposition, has challenged the right of Mr. Meighen to advise the governor-general to dissolve parliament while both houses were sitting, and while a number of bills which had passed both houses still lacked the royal assent to make them law. Among these is the supply bill, as it is called, the bill which gives the government the right to spend public money on civil service wages and public works. There is an emergency way of authorizing expenditure of public money. This is by governor-general's warrant, and this method is not likely to be criticized by the next parliament because the curious trend of parliamentary business has resulted in one acting government giving approval to expenditures proposed by their opponents.

Legislation in Doubt

That is, the estimates were those of Mackenzie King. It was the representatives of his opponent, Arthur Meighen, just sworn in as prime minister, and debarred from sitting in the House until he could seek re-election as such, which asked the House to vote them. Besides this, about one-half of the proposed expenditures had actually been approved by the House, either through the medium of interim supply bills, or concurrence during committee of supply.

The more debatable legislation which still hangs fire because of the abrupt termination of the House are such things as the bill to amend the War Revenue Act, and the Campbell bill to amend the Grain Act, wherein it affects warehouse receipts. The first named bill gives effect to important budget changes such as penny postage and the auto tax reductions. This bill had not received the formal assent of the King's representative. Because of a technicality whereby a government may reduce taxation off its own bat, while it cannot increase taxation in the same way, this bill may be completed by some sort of order-in-council. Then, too, the reductions which it proposes to make in taxation were popular with all parties and are not likely to give rise to any serious criticism. The fate of certain other bills such as the Campbell bill cannot be forecasted now.

Constitutional Questions

Mr. King has raised a doubt that the fifteenth parliament was even properly dissolved. He has quoted many precedents and rulings from British and Canadian parliamentary authorities to support his contention that His Excellency Baron Byng should not have been advised by Arthur Meighen to dissolve parliament out of hand on that fateful

Friday morning. He points out that the only approximate parallel was in 1911, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to dissolve parliament to call the reciprocity election. But on that occasion, it so happened that the Senate was taking a long recess to await the outcome of the debate in the Commons, and since the governor-general can only meet parliament in the Senate, he could not be called to prorogue parliament at all. Parliament then was adjourned until the day on which the Senate would have assembled, and then within an hour was dissolved by royal proclamation.

Mr. King complains that on the present occasion the Senate and the House of Commons were both in active session. Their members were on the job. The governor-general had only to walk into the Senate chamber, despatch his official messenger to the gentleman usher of the Black Rod to the Commons chamber down the hall, and he could have had all the representatives of the people in front of him to hear his decision that parliament ought to be dissolved. Instead of this, says Mr. King, senators and commoners came back to business that day at the usual hour and learned that their parliament had been discontinued over their heads. And the complaint is that they learned this from the policeman at the door or the page boy who brought their mail.

The spokesman for the Progressives who remained true to the old group, E. J. Garland, of Bow River, had issued a statement which is practically the same as Mr. King's. He adds that since the crown can do no wrong, Mr. Meighen must take the blame for having deprived the Progressive group of the results of five years of hard fighting in parliament.

In this way the case has been put up to the voters of Canada, and the politicians await the issue. One complication of the situation is the fact that the Rural Credits Bill and the Campbell bill were delayed or mutilated in the Senate while the two big parties jockeyed for position in the House of Commons. Several other bills were thrown out by the Senate, of which perhaps the most important was the bill which would have granted federal assistance to any provincial scheme for old age pensions.

Birtle Field Day Picnic

The Birtle Agricultural Society has set August 5 as the date for the annual picnic and field day at the government demonstration farm. In addition to the picnic there will be a big flower show and an attractive speaking program. J. R. Nesbitt, of the Shoal Lake Creamery, champion butter-maker of Canada, will have a booth on the grounds and demonstrate the care and grading of cream. W. B. Leslie, of the Morden Experimental Farm, will speak on beautifying the surroundings of the Manitoba homes. Mrs. David Watt, national president of the Women's Institutes, will speak on Community Building. Experts from the agricultural college will deal with problems of farm production. A dance will wind up the evening.

U.F.A. Government Has 44 Seats

With 58 out of 60 seats accounted for the Brownlee government has 44 elected supporters, the Liberals have five, Labor five and Conservatives four. The two missing seats are Athabaska, which is not ready to report, and Bow Valley, where a recount is to be made. In the latter constituency the second count showed a tie between Ben Plummer, U.F.A., and Capt. J. T. Shaw, the Liberal leader, and the returning officer declared Plummer elected on the ground that he had a larger vote on the first count. This decision was based on the provision in the Elections Act, covering the point. Capt. Shaw has stated that he will demand a recount.

The previous election took place on July 18, 1921. On March 15, 1922, the standing of the parties was: U.F.A., 59; Liberals, 13; Conservatives, 1; Labor, 4; and Independents 2, a total of 59. At that date Sedgewick was vacant owing to the resignation of Hon. C. Stewart to become minister of the interior in the King government.

Calgary Stock Yards Situation

The special license which was granted to the United Livestock Growers Ltd., to continue operations on the Calgary Stock Yards, pending the presentation of the report by federal officials who conducted the investigation of the company's business, again expired on Tuesday night, July 6. A wire received just as The Guide goes to press, from C. Rice-Jones, at Calgary, states that advice had been received from Hon. H. H. Stevens, acting minister of agriculture, renewing the special license for 30 days, before which time the investigation should be completed. Doubtless the turbulent conditions in political circles in Ottawa is causing delay in getting the matter cleared up.

A livestock marketing committee representing the stockmen of British Columbia, have been in conference with officials of the United Livestock Growers at Calgary. The B.C. men are considering the possibility of marketing their livestock co-operatively.



Cuticura Talcum Is Cooling And Comforting

Daily use of this pure, fragrant, antiseptic Talcum Powder helps to overcome heavy perspiration and is soothing and refreshing to the skin.

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Eyes Injured by Heat and Glare of Sun, Say Doctors

Recommend Simple Home Treatment, Which Instantly Relieves Irritation and Often Strengthens Eyes 50% in One Week

Eye weakness, strain, squinting and irritation caused by exposure to heat, sun-glare, smoke, dust or wind—all can now be easily prevented or overcome, for eye specialists have perfected a simple but amazingly effective treatment, which instantly relieves all discomfort, sharpens vision and often makes glasses unnecessary.

This treatment is known as the Bon-Opto system, and is now being prescribed by physicians and specialists everywhere. It is based on the latest scientific discoveries. Scientists have recently found that 90% of all eye trouble is due to weakness in certain little muscles which adjust the eye. Eyeglasses alone will not strengthen these muscles, but the Bon-Opto treatment goes direct to them, heals and tones them, and soon restores them—and therefore the eyes—to their old-time strength and vigor.

Don't neglect your eyes. The burning and aching felt after an auto trip, a movie, close work, are important danger signals. Yet every irritation and discomfort can usually be instantly banished by a Bon-Opto eyebath, and more serious trouble prevented.

Bon-Opto should be in every home. You would not think of doing without brushing your teeth. Yet your teeth are far less important than your eyes.

Get a package of Bon-Opto today. Results are positively guaranteed. Your money back without question if you are not delighted and amazed with the improvement in your eyes and sight. Bon-Opto is sold by good druggists everywhere. Free Book: Send your name for a free copy of our book, "Stronger Eyes and Better Sight," and send the name of your druggist if he does not keep Bon-Opto in stock. Valmas Drug Co., 308B King Bldg., Toronto 2.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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Knowitall's Device for Giving Show Cattle a Permanent Wave

Mr. C. I. Knowitall, industrial efficiency expert, has been attending the big summer fairs, and has noted with satisfaction the expertness with which the exhibitors dolled up their animals before leading them before the scrutiny of the judges. He was appalled, however, when he discovered the time it took to produce one of these tonsorial works of art. At first he thought of recommending the use of curling tongs and crimping pins, but recollecting that these devices were commonly used by the ancient Egyptians of the fourth dynasty, he discarded them as being obsolete. His latest development is illustrated above. Like all great inventions it is very simple. At a strategic point a bovine beauty parlor will be provided. There exhibitors can take their animals and give them a permanent wave. With the judicious use of hair nets the wave will last, he says, while the animals are travelling over the entire circuit.

SCREENINGS

A draft of Missouri mules had just arrived at the corral, and one new buck private made the common but sad mistake of approaching too near the business end of one of them. His comrades caught him on the rebound, placed him on a stretcher and started him for the hospital.

On the way the invalid regained consciousness, gazed at the blue sky overhead, experienced the swaying motion as he was being carried along, and shakily lowered his hands over the sides, only to feel space.

"My gosh!" he groaned. "I ain't even hit the ground yet!"

Little girl (to grandfather): "Grandpa, why don't you grow hair on your head?"

Grandpa: "Well, why doesn't grass grow on a busy street?"

"Oh, I see; it can't get up through the concrete."

"At least we've gotten rid of the rube who used to blow out the gas."

"He's still with us," contradicted Uncle Bill Bottletop; "only he works different. He puts the gas in his flivver tank and hits 60 miles an hour."

Steward: "I thought I'd just bring you a little something to eat up here on deck, sir, and save you trouble."

Passenger: "Thanks, steward; save me a little more trouble and throw it over the rail."

A certain editor states that a man who squeezes a dollar never squeezes his wife. Another Missouri editor therefore remarks: "In looking over our subscription books we are led to believe that some mighty good women are not getting the attention they deserve."

A small child who disliked milk pudding had been made to eat it before leaving the table. When she had eventually eaten it she asked if she might get down.

"Yes, when you have said grace," said her mother.

"But I've nothing to be thankful for," answered the child, sulkily.

"Very well, then," said her mother; "stay where you are."

This was too much for the child, however; so, putting her two small hands together, she said in a loud, clear voice, "Thank goodness I wasn't sick. Now may I get down?"

There is a certain youngster who isn't going to be subpoenaed as a witness any more by a certain attorney. One case is enough to lose.

The local youth was on the witness stand when the lawyer started in to examine him.

"Have you an occupation?" asked the attorney.

"Nope."

"Don't you do work of any kind?"

"Nope."

"What does your father do?"

"Nothin' much."

"Doesn't he do anything to support the family?"

"Odd jobs once in a while."

"As a matter of fact, isn't your father a worthless fellow, a deadbeat and a loafer?"

"I don't know," the witness replied. "You better ask him. He's sitting over there on the jury."

"That's three times I've heard old Jones tell that story to-day. He seems to be getting in his dotage."

"In his anec-dotage, I should say."

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